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## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE PROTECTIONIST IDEA OF INDUSTRY.

DAVID A. WELLS.

*American Journal of Politics, New York, September.*

THE typical Protectionists, from McKinley down, all continually cry, "We must protect American industries"; but at the same time it is clear from their actions that they have no clear idea what industry is.

Industry consists of two factors, *production*, and *exchange*, or selling of the things produced; and industry cannot thrive without both. If a farmer grows 10,000 bushels of corn, and needs only 1,000 for himself, family, and animals, and can't exchange or sell the other 9,000, he might as well not have raised it. He can eat his corn, burn it for fuel, and make whiskey of it, but he can't clothe himself with corn husks, plow with corn stalks, or wear corn shoes. To get these other things he must sell or exchange his surplus 9,000 bushels; and he must be stupid who does not at once see that the greater facilities afforded him for exchange the greater will be the opportunity for advantageous trade. A twenty per cent. tariff tax may be

considered the equivalent of a bad road, a fifty per cent., of a broad river without facilities for crossing; while a hundred per cent. duty, such as is levied on blankets, window glass, cotton ties, and the like, can only be properly compared to a band of robbers who strip the producer of nearly all he possesses. In short, there has never been a case when the removal of restrictions—natural or legislative—on trade did not result in its extension to the mutual advantage of the great majority of the people concerned; and on the other hand, restrictions, such as mountains, seas, bad roads, or tolls, or tariff taxes, decrease trade to the great disadvantage of the majority.

Suppose the farmer finds he can sell his surplus corn to better advantage in England than at home? He makes the sale, and as he wants *things* rather than money, and as many things are cheap in England, he concludes to take pay in hardware, woolen clothing, cotton ties, and other like articles, and starts for home. At New York he finds a custom-house officer who tells him he must give up more than half the value of the things taken in payment for his corn before he can take away the other half. Revenue was not the object of enacting the laws that authorize this; the object was to restrict trade. Carry out logically, and to the fullest extent, McKinley's views about industry, and you would find every man trying to produce a good deal, and sell as little as possible.

No trust, operating on articles for which there is a possible competitive supply from other countries, could be maintained in the United States without the imposition of high duties on the importation of articles in which the trusts are specially interested. These duties, so high as to prohibit importation, the McKinley Tariff Act provides, and thus becomes the creator and preserver of trusts and monopolies. Freed from foreign competition, these monopolies are advancing prices to an extent that will afford them 50 to 100 per cent. more profit than can be considered legitimate, but in which profits their employes do not participate.

There are more than 100 trusts in the United States that could have no existence except for the high duties enacted to protect them. And yet the Republican party declares that it is opposed to trusts! But to what trusts are they opposed? How did the party vote? How did your representative in the Fifty-first Congress vote?

Did he vote for the salt trust, protected and only made capable of existence by a duty of from 44 to 85 per cent.?

Did he vote for the window-glass trust, with a protection of from 120 to 135 per cent.?

Did he vote for the linseed-oil trust, with a protection of over 90 per cent.?

Did he vote for the white-lead trust, with a protection of 75 per cent.?

Did he vote for the starch trust, with a protection running from 40 to 115 per cent.?

And so of all the other trusts created by the tariff, and especially by the McKinley Bill. Look them up, and if you find that your representative voted for such an imposition of taxes, ask him to explain why he did so.

#### ERRATIC TARIFF PLATFORMS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

*North American Review, New York, September.*

AT the close of the War of Independence the several States surrendered to the nation the sole power to protect domestic industries by a tariff on imports of foreign merchandise, and the logical result appears in the foremost Act of Congress, July 4th, 1789, as follows:

Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and

protection of manufactures that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported.

This Tariff Act, the earliest by our fathers, admitted teas and all other merchandise at a less rate of duty if imported in ships built and owned by citizens of the United States. It also imposed a specific protective duty on cotton, of three cents per pound, and authorized bounties to be paid on dried and pickled fish and on salted provisions when exported. This was the decisive way in which the framers of the Constitution practically administered it.

The Republican platform adopted by the Congressional caucus in 1800—and the Democratic party still claims that it then bore the name of Republican—contained as one of its planks the following:

Encouragement of science and the arts in all their branches, to the end that the American people may perfect their independence of all foreign monopolies, institutions, and influences.

Democratic Secretary of the Treasury Dallas, in his report on the Protective Tariff of 1816, stated what was true then, and is equally true to-day, that—

There are few if any governments which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures as a chief object of policy. The United States have always so regarded it.

The tariff received every vote in the Senate except five, and in the House the Bill was championed by Mr. Calhoun. The Protective Tariff Bill presented March 4, 1828 (both branches of Congress Democratic), contained specific, compound, square-yard, and minimum duties, and all the grim features that now set the teeth of free traders on edge. It received the support of such distinguished Democrats as Silas Wright, Jr., James K. Polk, Dutee J. Pearce, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Joel Yancey, Thomas H. Benton, and Richard M. Johnson. Assuredly these men were not densely ignorant of practical political economy, nor of the constitutional doctrines of their party; but to-day they would have to retire as heretics and give place to those known as Democrats only because they say so and subscribe to the latest Chicago platform.

The Calhoun era of secession and nullification finally constrained the Democratic party to adopt the partisan tariff of 1846, which put the same duty on pig-iron and scrap-iron as upon manufactures of iron, steel, gold, or silver; the same upon wool as upon Turkey and Wilton carpets, and more upon firewood, sugar, and molasses than upon manufactures of silk. These are only specimen bricks of the Walker tariff, which, after being horizontally amended in 1857, failed to give protection or revenue sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the Government. From 1847 to 1857 our imports, exclusive of specie, exceeded our exports by \$313,073,805, and the excess of our exports of specie amounted to \$258,853,228.

The tariff of 1861 was made largely specific, and, consequently, more steadily protective. This tariff contained the vertebræ upon which have been built all the subsequent protective-tariff statutes. The expense of the War of the Rebellion, and its legacy of public debt, made a vast increase of revenue necessary.

Modern Democracy has so lapsed from its ancient principles that it is now ready to accept the doctrine of the rebel Confederate constitution in its national tariff platform. This is the plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1892:

We denounce the Republican protective tariff as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has not constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered.

This cuts the roots of all protection by the denial of constitutional powers to go beyond a tariff for revenue, and would

require very high duties on sugar, teas, and coffee, that we cannot produce, and very low duties on all manufactures that we can produce, in order to obtain sufficient revenue by giving up the American market to an enormous increase in the importation of foreign manufactures. The party at Chicago suddenly swears eternal friendship to principles that admit of no modification, "for the enforcement and supremacy of which," Mr. Cleveland has declared, "all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor."

It is the purpose now to bolt and rivet the Democratic party to the British doctrine of free trade. That platform hoists the black flag and wages a war of extermination against any and all tariff protection. The issue tendered is that labor must take care of itself, and capital seek protection in other countries.

When Cleveland was defeated for the Presidency in 1888, it was said by many of his Democratic supporters, that his free-trade hobby, which he mounted in 1887, ran away with him. It has been asserted that he became reluctant to mount again his balking steed and proposed in 1892 to ride a much tamer Rozinante, but the Tammany braves and Hill Democrats—who had vociferously declared that Cleveland could not be elected—refused to further depreciate his political horsemanship, and, therefore, insisted upon again mounting him upon the same sore-backed, free-trade hobby, without regard to the possible fate of the jockey.

#### MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

J. BERNARD D'ATTANOUX.

*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, August 15.*

IF anything could surprise me, it is that what is passing at the present moment in Morocco has been so long in coming, and that for different reasons, all of which at this time have a value equally important.

It is known that the civilized nations are too hampered by their limits, and with difficulty accommodate themselves to the economic conditions which dominate them. In order to enlarge the one and give more elasticity to the other, the nations have set out to discover new worlds, sometimes with the object of territorial annexations, sometimes simply to procure for industry and commerce other elements of activity.

In the formidable push forward which we witness, it would appear that Morocco ought to be the first station on this voyage towards the unknown. That country, in fact, has admirable resources, of which the value is increased by its proximity to Europe.

From an agricultural point of view, Morocco has an incontestable superiority over other countries similarly situated, Algeria, for example. In our African possessions the chain of Atlas running parallel to the coast is distant but a brief space from the sea. From this it results that the tillable portion of our Algerian possessions, the Tell, is limited to a strip not exceeding three hundred kilometres in width. Beyond this strip begins the desert. Moreover, the Atlas chain to the south of Algeria is relatively low and presents no sufficient obstacle to the southern winds, which thus reach the sea charged with heat and drying up everything.

Quite otherwise is it with Morocco. There the chain of mountains runs southwest, and the tillable portion of the empire is an immense triangle, constituting nearly two-thirds of the territory, of which the mountains form the base, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean the two sides. There the Atlas reaches a great height, which bars the passage of Saharan winds, and the few which get across the barrier are refreshed by the snow with which the summits are covered. Thanks to the snow, the rivers of Morocco, even at midsummer, are never dry.

The mineral riches of the country have been but little explored, but enough is known to make it pretty certain that those riches are great.

Besides, the Empire of Morocco has a population of from



eight to ten millions, with whom a commerce of exchange is sure to be fruitful, especially after the construction of roads and bridges, in which the country is now almost wholly lacking.

For France, a care for the security of her Algerian domain makes it an imperious duty to oppose the absorption of Morocco by a foreign government, and the most skeptical must consider her sincere, when she declares her respect for the established order of things, her own interest being a guarantee of her good faith.

In regard to Spain, she keeps a vigilant eye on Morocco. May I be allowed to say that this, on the part of the Spanish Government, is principally a matter of sentiment?

What advantage the Spanish people could reap from a conquest of Morocco is by no means clear. On Morocco, however, Spain made a war which brought her many laurels and cost her enormous sacrifices; she poured out her blood and treasure on the soil of Morocco. This has produced a feeling in Spain that it would be a humiliation for her, if any other Power should get possession of the Moroccan territory. Moreover, there is so little difference in the aspect of the country and a number of local usages on the two sides of the Strait of Gibraltar, that Mauretania Tingitana, as the Romans called the most northerly projection of Morocco, seems but a prolongation of Andalusia.

The great interest of England is that no strong Power shall hold the other side of the Strait of Gibraltar. Owing the great fortress on the northern side of the Strait, the English would very much like to have both sides and thus command the entrance to the Mediterranean.

As to the other nations represented near the Sultan (the United States, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland) they want nothing but the greatest possible facilities for their citizens sojourning in Morocco and turning its territory to profitable account.

Hostile to all idea of progress, desirous, above all, to live in an isolation as complete as possible, the Moroccan Government would not dream of attracting foreigners to its territory, by facilitating for them means of exercising their activity. Pastmasters in the art of subtlety, the Moroccan negotiators, despite energetic pressure, have always known how to grant satisfactions which are more apparent than real, and the study of their different treaties shows that in these tourneys of diplomacy the European diplomats have rarely come out victorious. Hence the difficulties of all sorts, the insurmountable obstacles, which bar the road at every step.

To put an end to all these difficulties there is but one efficacious way: the vigorous action of the united Powers, without any mental reservation, with a joint desire to do well for the greatest profit of all. The force resulting from this cohesion will cause many barriers to fall. As a further consequence of this force, the treaties which govern the relations between Morocco and the European Powers will be administered according to their spirit, and not according to their letter, which is hypocritically employed to falsify the intentions of the contracting parties. This will be an immense step forward in the path of amelioration and progress.

May we hope that such a state of things will some day exist? While the existing causes of jealousy and suspicion among the Powers subsist, we cannot expect any modification of the course so far followed; a course which guarantees the Sultan against all firm action much better than he could possibly guarantee himself, though he put in play all the resources at his command.

Matters being in such a condition, is there any ground for apprehension lest the "Moroccan question" should become active? Should we not rather wish, on the contrary, that the present circumstances may become the occasion for the assembling of a conference, by which the most delicate points will be elucidated, and each party to the conference come out of it more or less freed from the suspicions nourished against its neighbors? Such a desire is the more justifiable at this time, because at this time only can there be done for Morocco work which will be both useful to that country and of long duration.

## THE ALARMING PROPORTION OF VENAL VOTERS.

PROFESSOR J. J. MCCOOK.

*Forum, New York, September.*

FOR the purpose of gaining information on the tramp problem I sent blocks of question blanks, including the inquiry, "When and where did you last vote?" to mayors of various cities, requesting attention to them from proper officers. Thirteen hundred and forty-nine of them were returned filled, from fourteen different cities or institutions.

In most cases the information was gathered by the chief of police or his delegate, in all cases through direct questions to the tramp; and it has been assumed by me that the answers were reliable, with but few exceptions, at least whenever the evidence was unfavorable to the witness. Of the 1,086 who replied to the question on voting, 503 had voted—115 within a year, 152 a year ago, 70 two years ago, 58 three years ago, 23 four years ago, and 85 over four years ago. Many had spread themselves politically over several States. One at Worcester had voted in California within the year.

On reading these records the question naturally arose, How would such persons vote? It had been ascertained that the doors of the Hartford Almshouse were thrown wide open early in the morning of every election day, and the inmates returned in the evening quite uniformly intoxicated, a mystery the mysteriousness of which was not diminished by the facts that such inmates were supposed to be impecunious, and that the saloons were all closed by law on election days.

The tramp record showed that 137 of the voters had been convicted and imprisoned, and careful examination revealed that most of them had been before the police court and in jail year after year, while 94 of them were drunkards. What kind of voters would such persons be? The average drunkard will sell anything he has to gratify the impulse to drink.

The facts obtained and the conditions to which they pointed induced me to seek information from friends known to have figured actively in politics. Their statements were specific, and I had their permission to make them public. This I did in May of this year, on invitation of the Board of Trade of Hartford, at a largely attended meeting called for the purpose. People in Connecticut who knew the situation criticised the moderation of my estimates; but it was not surprising that strangers were skeptical as to the alleged prevalence of venality in a State with the history and the advantages, educational and other, of this. That from 17,000 to 25,000 of our 166,000 voters were liable to be bought and sold at every election was hard to believe.

Nevertheless, it is true, or, if incorrect, is rather below than beyond the mark. My information is derived from gentlemen of undoubted reliability in each of the two great parties and from books actually used in campaigns by town committeemen, bearing all their original marks, together with others added by the users to meet my present uses.

[Prof. McCook presents five tables, compiled from his various sources of information, which we have not the space to give. Their general character is sufficiently indicated by his comments thereon.]

Attention is given in all the tables to the proportion of the venal: *first*, according to origin; *secondly*, to habit; *thirdly*, to police record. Thus, in Town I., column 1 shows that 75 out of every 1,000 of the voters of American stock in this town are venal; column 2, that 598 out of every 1,000 of the venal are Americans; column 3, that 17 out of the 1,000 temperate Americans are venal; column 4, that 700 in 1,000 intemperate Americans are venal; column 5, that every American drunkard—and there are ten of them here—is venal; column 6, that 800 out of 1,000 intemperate and drunkard Americans are venal; column 7, that all the shiftless Americans in the town are venal; column 8, that all the Americans who have been under arrest are venal. Finally, by "venal" is meant any person who accepts money or other valuable consideration, either to

"turn out for his own side" or to vote for the other. In this case the theory is confirmed that in the country the venal are largely of American, in the city of foreign, origin; and that whereas persons of Irish extraction headed the list among foreigners, Irish of the second generation considerably surpassed those of the first in venality.

I am not a total abstainer either theoretically or practically, and I have always voted in favor of license. It is needless to say that I do not belong to the Prohibition party. But anybody who can see must know that, considered merely as a question of social economy, of dollars and cents, of tax-bills and public convenience generally, the "drink question" is the question of the day. The tariff wrangle is a mere baby to it. If intelligent, steady-going people could be induced to spend upon the drink question a fraction of the time and money devoted to the other, we might hope for some real improvement in its treatment. Prominence is therefore given to the temperance and intemperance in venality simply because the subject cannot be treated at all without giving that prominence. In the town alluded to, there were but seven intemperate persons who were not purchasable.

From a summary of all the tables, it appears that out of several thousand voters taken about equally from city and country, 113 out of every thousand were venal: And of those venal, 556 of every thousand were of American stock; in every thousand total abstainers, 342 were venal; while in every thousand temperate voters, 45 only were venal. Out of every thousand voters known to have been arrested—chiefly for drunkenness and its attendant crimes—778 were venal.

The tables show that prices paid for voters in Connecticut range from \$1.50 to \$50. Since the proportion between the city and country population included is as nearly as may be that of the whole State, it follows that we have here a basis for estimating the aggregate venality of the State. If this be so, there are 26,394 purchasable voters in Connecticut.

#### GOVERNMENT BY GROUPS.

*Economist, London, August 27.*

THE tendency towards the formation of Parliamentary groups, after the manner of Continental Chambers, is one which has been very noticeable in English politics during the last ten years. In the new House of Commons this tendency has been more than ever manifested, and for the first time in modern Parliamentary history we see a Government resting, not upon the support of a more or less compact body of followers belonging to a single party, but upon that of a number of groups.

No doubt we have often had before Governments which, in their nature, have been coalition Governments—Governments whose sources of strength have lain in the revolt of a section of their ordinary opponents—but this situation is in reality different from that which exists to-day. The Liberal party has always contained men of various shades of opinion—the men who wanted to go all the way to Windsor, and the men who only desired to go as far as Hounslow, as was said in the days before the Reform Bill; but the differences between them have hitherto been differences of degree rather than differences of kind. Now, however, we see a Liberal Government in power, not because the Liberal party numbers more than half the House, but because a Liberal statesman has secured the support of a certain number of Parliamentary groups.

These groups, it is to be added, show all the qualities displayed by Parliamentary groups on the Continent. Some of them are what may be called class groups, others are geographical groups, while others again are groups produced by the holding of a particular set of abstract opinions. As an instance of a class group, we may cite the Independent Labor Party; of a geographical group, the Welsh or the Scotch members; of a factional group, the Parnellites. This is a development hap-

pily almost unknown before in English history, but one which, if not checked, may do grave injury to the institution of representative government.

The evils that arise from government by groups are not far to seek. The first qualification for successful administration is stability, and stability a Government which has to depend upon a collection of Parliamentary groups cannot secure. Such a Government has to be perpetually trimming its sails, and can never be depended upon to carry out a consistent line of policy. Its existence depends upon a series of successful intrigues to catch votes. As long as the one question upon which all the groups are agreed—one must suppose that there is one such question, or the Government will hardly be called into existence—is being discussed and considered, all may go well.

The moment, however, that this is got out of the way, and that some other matter can be taken up by the Government, unanimity disappears, and a fierce struggle takes place among the groups for precedence for their own special demands. A number of men are engaged each in rolling his own log. Someone suggests, however, that they should combine, and, moving all together, move the logs in rotation. In the abstract, nothing is easier than to come to such an arrangement. When, however, the question arises whose log is to be moved first, the former harmony is very apt to cease. The difficulty then of a political leader, where power rests upon a number of groups, is to find some principle upon which to make his choice of schemes. Within a regularly constituted party, giving precedence to the schemes of this or that set of men is a comparatively easy matter. The leader practically chooses the scheme for which the greatest number of his party are anxious. It may not be satisfactory to everyone, but at any rate, it has been chosen not by favor, but on an intelligible principle.

In the case of a Government supported and kept in power by a collection of groups this plan cannot be adopted. Each separate group, however small, regards itself as possessing rights equal to those of the largest group, just as a small Power claims, as a "sovereign State," to be the equal of any other Power in the world. Wales, for example, will not allow her right to Disestablishment to be submitted to the decision of the majority of the groups taken together. She demands to be paid by Disestablishment for the support she has given to Mr. Gladstone, and would regard it as a piece of bad faith to be told that her particular question must be put in the background, because the demands of the London Radicals have secured more support in the Irish and Labor groups. It is the same with the other groups. Each group will fight for its own hand, and think of its own interests rather than those of the other groups.

Another of the inconveniences that attend the attempt to carry on Parliamentary government by the aid, not of a homogeneous party, but of a collection of groups, is to be found in the tendency of the groups to multiply rather than to coalesce and diminish. The existence of four or five groups encourages the formation of others. We see this already in Mr. Gladstone's majority. When the new Parliament was elected there were but three groups, the Anti-Parnellites, the Parnellites, and the Labor members. As soon, however, as the strength given to a special set of opinions by the formation of a group was realized, others sprang into existence. The Welsh members have already revived their organization, and, if we mistake not, the Scotch members will soon follow suit. There seems likely to be a group of malcontents. This group Mr. Labouchere is likely to lead, and he will have Sir Charles Dilke for a recruit. Before long these two able men will be sure to be leading a formidable group of Free Lances. In no case can a government resting on a collection of groups be stable, and this Mr. Gladstone is bound to discover in the course of the next ten months.



## SOCIOLOGICAL.

## IMMIGRATION.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

*Yale Review, Boston, August.*

## II.

ON the political evils attending the state of things I have outlined [see last week's DIGEST], I shall not dwell; they speak for themselves. The possibilities of economic mischief to arise therefrom demand our most serious consideration. It has been said of certain degraded peasantries that they were "mere food for gunpowder." Of the vast numbers of Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Russian Jews, and South Italians now passing into our country, it may be said that they are mere food for contractors. Ignorant, unskilled, inert, accustomed to the beastliest conditions,\* with little of social aspiration, with none of the desire for air and light and room, for decent dress and home comforts, which our native people possess, and which our earlier immigrants so speedily acquired, the presence of hundreds of thousands of these laborers constitutes a menace to the rate of wages, and to the American standard of living, which, to my mind, is absolutely appalling. Already the mining industry, and the cigar and clothing manufactures exhibit the evil effects of such competition; and as those people continue to come by hundreds of thousands, and by millions, as they soon will unless a remedy be applied, the whole body of our industries must, little by little, be borne down under this hideous weight. Taking whatever they can get in the way of wages, living like swine, crowded into filthy tenement-houses, piecing out their miserable existence by systematic beggary, and by picking over garbage barrels, the arrival on our shores of such masses of degraded peasantry brings the greatest danger that American labor has ever known. The evils which are thus threatened to our social, political, and industrial system can only be faintly indicated.

It may be asked: What needs to be done? What could be done? What probably will be done, in view of the situation existing? The answer to the first two questions is one and the same. Whatever needs to be done can easily be done. It is only necessary for the people of the United States to make up their minds what is for their good and what they are prepared to do; and neither legislative nor administrative difficulties worth considering will be found to beset the way to it. As to what will probably be done, I entertain no great expectations. No matter how thoroughly all statesmen and men of affairs, all students of politics and men of culture throughout the land might be convinced of the danger of future unrestrained immigration, nothing will be done that will reach the bottom of the subject until the mass of people take it up as a matter of life and death to them. It does not matter what the favored classes of the country think about immigration; the doors will never be closed except upon the initiative and the imperative of the laboring classes, looking to their own interests and to the heritage of their children. When *they* reach that view of the situation—if they ever do—it will require but a few hours to shape the Bill which will accomplish the object, and but a few days to make it law. Both parties will fairly tumble over themselves and each other, in their haste to register and execute the popular will.

As the best means of conveying my own thought, I will outline the kind of law that would, in my judgment, meet the

\*In a note, Professor Walker says he has been told by one of the most eminent dermatologists of the United States, who has practiced among these people, in dispensary and hospital, that it was "not uncommon to find the women, whenever stripped for examination or treatment, so deeply scaled with filth that diagnosis was impossible until the mass of dirt had been scraped and peeled off."

case. The United States should make proclamation that for ten years from and after January 1, 1893, a deposit of one hundred dollars shall be required from every alien entering its ports; that in case any person making such deposit shall depart out of the country within three years after the time of payment, the amount shall be refunded to him; that at the expiration of the term of three years, the amount of the deposit shall be repaid to every depositor then remaining in the country, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that he is at the time a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen; that no power of attorney given or assignment made, prior to the day when such repayment by law becomes due, shall have any effect to enable any other person than the immigrant himself to receive such money, or any part thereof; and that no part thereof shall be subject to attachment to satisfy any debt contracted prior to such date. The law should expire by limitation, Jan. 1, 1903.

Such a measure would at once cut off nine-tenths of the immigration which would otherwise take place during the next ten years. It would not prevent tens of thousands of thrifty Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and men of other nationalities coming hither at their own expense, since great numbers of these people now bring more than that amount of money with them. It would not prevent tens of thousands sending back to the "old country" for relatives, since the average savings of our working people reach several times the amount of the proposed deposit. But such a law would put a stop to the system, now in full blast, of the wholesale manufacture of European emigration. Never was any matter more completely the subject of commercial exploitation. The steamship and railway companies have their agents throughout Europe working it up deliberately and systematically.

A money test, like that proposed, would at once reduce immigration to small dimensions—an object of incalculable importance. It would also raise the average quality, socially and industrially, of the immigrants actually entering the country. It would do ninety-nine hundredths of all we want done. It would do this with the minimum of cost and of attendant evils, and do it easily, quickly, surely. What more can one ask in respect to a measure of State policy?

## THE PROBABILITIES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

*L' Economiste Français, Paris, August 20.*

ONE of the inquiries which are most tempting to curious spirits, is that about the future, either near or distant, of society. What will be the ideas, the manners, the social organization, the tastes, of our descendants? Many men have employed much perspicacity and patience in this conjectural labor.

I have before me at this moment a pleasing book\* entitled "In a Hundred Years," by Mr. Charles Richet, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, who starts on a voyage through the future and endeavors to get a view of society in the year of grace 1992. The work is interesting, easy to read, and suggestive.

The author has had a number of predecessors in the same path. Among these was Mercier, who published in 1770 a work with the title "The Year 2440." How far out of the way he was may be shown by a single instance. He calculated that Russia in the year named would have a population of 45,000,000, and that London would have fully a million of inhabitants, instead of the six millions it now has within the metropolitan district.

Is it possible to paint true pictures of the future, and is it

\* The contents of this book have appeared in a number of articles in Volumes IV. and V. of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

useful to try to do so? Within certain limits I believe in their utility and possibility. I wish, however, to say a few words about the causes which make many authors who attempt this sort of thing fall into grave errors.

Nearly all of these writers are tempted to believe in the indefinite duration, in the prolongation at an accelerated rate of speed, of the sentiments, the ideas, the phenomena, which dominate the social environment at the moment when they write.

They believe in a sort of mechanical continuation of an impulsion once given, and do not foresee any deviation, any stop, any reaction, to use a word which need not always be taken in a bad sense.

Now, history proves that this absolute continuity, and so much the more this constant acceleration of phenomena, of ideas, or of sentiments, does not exist; and those who would have tried to forecast the end of the nineteenth century, according to the ideas which prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century, would have been gravely mistaken.

If, for instance, all the philosophers of the end of the last century had been consulted, there is not one of them but would have answered that at the end of a hundred years the Christian religion, especially the Roman Catholic religion, if it had not entirely disappeared, would have very little vitality; that, on the other hand, metaphysics was exhausted, and that people would always thereafter cling to the philosophy of common sense. These philosophers would have added, conformably to the projects of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, that war would break out no more, that the peoples would be tired of maintaining soldiers, and so on.

How different is the state of things in regard to religion and philosophy from what these philosophical gentlemen supposed, it is needless to point out. In regard to the matters of a more material nature, wars, like the Civil War in the United States, the Franco-German war of 1870, the second war in the East in 1877, and, above all, the military condition of the Powers, the enrolment in Europe alone of twelve or fifteen million men, each of them designated by a number, and who, in forty-eight hours after a call to arms, must be assembled in a place designated in advance, to put on the uniform and take the musket prepared for each; all this would have stupefied, I will not say the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, but Voltaire, Rousseau, and Diderot quite as much as would our railways, our telegraphs, and our phonographs.

They would not be less surprised to see the civilized nations engage in the colonial movement with an ardor worthy of the sixteenth century, and dispute with each other about Africa as once they disputed about America.

The reason of all this is that a law of absolute continuity, and especially a law of constant acceleration of the same ideas and the same sentiments, is not found in humanity. What is met with there, on the contrary, is a sort of law of alternation. Humanity never marches for a long time in a straight line. It marches in a broken line, with retrograde steps, returning, with certain changes in form, to anterior sentiments.

Those who neglect this law of alternation, this sort of atavism, that is to say, the return to the ideas and tastes of a previous generation, generally the one before the last preceding, deceive themselves in their prevision.

It is the same case with economical phenomena. Malthus, in 1798, depicted France as a country where the population is very prolific and has a tendency to increase rapidly; and now, three-quarters of a century after the appearance of his famous book, loud lamentations are heard over the stagnation of the French population and its eventual decrease.

In the same manner, to-day, it is generally thought that the increase of the population in England, Germany, Italy, and Belgium must go on at the same rate as during the last half-century; while, in my opinion, nothing is less certain, and there are even good reasons for thinking it will be otherwise.

It is no impeachment of this observation that the very great

development of an economic phenomenon sometimes ends by engendering an absolutely contrary phenomenon. Under the Restoration, everybody was groaning over the development of small landed properties and what was called "the pulverization of the soil." At the present hour in France, at least in many departments, large landed properties are being constituted at the expense of the small ones.

So, also, from the fact that large industries, immense factories, are prodigiously developed, it is concluded that small industries are going to disappear completely. Nothing is less certain, according to my idea. It may even be reasonably thought that, in the course of a certain number of years, from causes at the same time scientific and social, small industries will regain lost ground, and that vast factories will disappear and be succeeded by small, or even domestic, workshops.

In what I have said I have desired to show the inconveniences attending precipitous conclusions about the social and economic future, especially about the belief in a sort of law of absolute continuity and acceleration of speed. From this, however, the conclusion must not be drawn that we cannot foresee, if not with certainty, at least with great likelihood of approximation, certain points of the social and economic organization in the near future.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MODERN PALESTINE.

PASTOR IMMANUEL BOETTCHER.

*Evangelische Blätter, Bethlehem, Palestine, Vol. II., No. 2.*

THE boundaries of the Palestine of to-day are the Pashalik of Nablus in the north (old Shechem of John iv.), the Mediterranean Sea in the west, the districts toward Egypt as far as the Bay of Akaliah to the south, and the Valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea in the East. Of this district of 465 square miles, a little more than one-fifth is under cultivation. The limestone hills scarcely supply the needs of the inhabitants, but the plains of the Jordan, and especially the Sarona Plains, are exceedingly fruitful. The country is divided into the four districts of Jerusalem, Hebron, Ghaza, and Jaffa, the Governor of which is styled *Mutesserif*, but called *Pasha* by the people in general. He is the chief of the Ruling Council, called *Mejelis Idara*, which consists of the *Kadi* or Judge, the *Mufti* or High Priest, the Director of the Finances, the spiritual heads of the officially acknowledged non-Mohammedan religions, and four associates. The chief duty of the *Mejelis* is to raise the direct taxes and control the *Wakuf* or Mohammedan mosque-property, the agricultural interests, and the public works. The Council of the three districts of Ghaza, Hebron, and Jaffa have also a Sub-Governor, called *Kaimakam*, and under him Directors, or *Mudir*, for smaller towns, such as Bethlehem, Lydda, and Ramleh.

Direct taxes are divided into taxes on real-estate, the tenth, taxes on cattle, and military taxes. Taxes are paid on all real-estate in city and country except the Greek, the Franciscan, and the Armenian Church houses. Other charitable institutions are taxed. Land taxes are eight per thousand of valuation, except when property is worth less than 20,000 piasters, when it is four per thousand. There are thirty-four land tax-gatherers, who receive 6 per cent. for their work. The tenth is paid on all grain fields as also on vineyards, vegetable gardens, orchards, and tobacco fields, either in kind or in money. The orange plantations near Jaffa, on account of the heavy costs of irrigation, are exempt from paying the tenth. This tenth is still collected as it was in the days of Christ under the Roman supremacy. It is farmed out to the highest bidder. Each applicant must give security for the collection of this money, and, after a consultation of the authorities and the heads of the villages (*Muchtars*), the bid of the most satisfactory candidate is accepted, together with his security. Thus the village of Bertdjala pays, according to the crop prospects, from 25,000



to 40,000 piasters as a tenth; *i. e.*, from \$1,100 to \$1,700; the population being about three thousand. The tenth alone thus amounts to from 36 to 58 cents a head. Naturally the accepted bidder squeezes the people wherever possible, and there is no law to prevent him from so doing. Grain is valued while on the threshing-floor. Fruit, figs, and olives are not valued on the trees, but after they have been gathered. The taxes on sheep and goats are annually  $4\frac{1}{2}$  piasters a head. Non-Mohammedan Turkish subjects are not allowed to enter the army, but must pay for each male in the family from his first month to his sixtieth year the sum of  $36\frac{1}{2}$  piasters annually. The tariff on imported foreign goods is 8 per cent. of the Custom-House valuation. Exports are taxed one per cent.

Indirect taxes are exacted on salt, tobacco, liquors, and stamps. The monopoly is the salt-trade, on account of the hostility of the Bedouins on the Dead Sea, had to be regulated in such a manner that the securing of the salt was allowed to all, but it has to be delivered to the tax officials. The work of securing and transporting the salt is then paid for at the rate of 14 paras (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents) an *oka* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilo.). However, the Bedouins smuggle salt in large quantities. The tobacco-business has been sold by the Government to a company, the *Regie Ottomane*, for an immense sum. The *Regie* alone has a right to buy and sell this commodity. Officials of this company each year travel through the country and put a valuation on the tobacco-crops in order to prevent smuggling. The officials are, however, often bribed by the tobacco-growers. The manufacture of wine and other liquors is taxed 15 per cent. of the value of the product. A maximum of 200 *okas* of wine can be made for private use without taxation. Officials go from cellar to cellar shortly after wine-making time and put an estimate upon the product. The sale of intoxicants is taxed 30 per cent. of the rent value of the place where they are sold. Stamp taxes are compulsory in the case of official documents of nearly all kinds, such as drafts, checks, notes, receipts, etc.

The postal arrangements of Palestine do not compare with those of western countries. There are Turkish postal offices in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Ghaza, and Hebron. The mails through the country are carried by riders, and are exceedingly slow and unreliable. In Jaffa, there are also an Austrian, a Russian, and a French post-agency, and in Jerusalem there is an Austrian agency; the latter, however, does not forward registered mail.

There are four judicial districts in Palestine, centered in the four leading cities. Since 1883 these courts stand independent of the political authorities, and justice is at least theoretically administered impartially. A higher court of appeals is in Jerusalem, and the next higher in Damascus, and the final court in Constantinople. The subjects of foreign Powers are under the jurisdiction of these courts in all questions pertaining to realty; but all other suits instituted by Turkish subjects must be through the consulates.

The land used for agriculture, with the exception of the *Wakuf* and certain large private estates, is all Government land, rented out to the peasants of the villages. The lands belonging to a village are not rented out to the individuals but to the whole community as such, and are parceled out to the individual at seed time, the individual having the right to keep the same piece, and under circumstances even to will this right at his death.

The heavier ground is used for winter grain, the lighter for summer grain. Only in recent years, through the example of the German colonists, have the Arabs learned to manure their lands. Their utensils are of a very primitive kind, their sharp-pointed Arabic plow being drawn by oxen, asses, mules, horses or camels. The plow tears up the ground to the depth of twelve centimetres, the winter grain seed is sowed in the furrows by hand, the summer grain seed is dropped in, seed by seed; as for the rest, the Fella, or peasant, trusts all to "Allah."

## THE CHINAMAN IN AMERICA.

THE REVEREND A. J. HANSON.

*Methodist Review, New York, September-October.*

THE "Chinaman in America" is not now nearly so much of a problem as he was ten or twelve years ago. Then the political arena, the halls of legislation, the platform of the "sand-lot" orator, and the pulpit of the sensational preacher resounded with the noise of a wordy conflict over what was considered a burning national question, while the columns of ambitious dailies and solemn reviews alike were burdened with deliverances on the absorbing theme.

With the immediate result of that agitation all are familiar. By action of Congress, the President approving, steps were taken for the emendation of the Burlingame Treaty; the exclusion and various restrictive laws were adopted in succession, and gradually the question of Chinese immigration ceased to be one of absorbing popular interest.

Probably at no time in our history have we had more than 150,000 of these people on our shores, and that only in the early 'seventies, or late in the 'sixties, when there was an unusual demand for their services as common laborers. The demand becoming less pronounced, the tide turned and the decrease has been steady and persistent, until at this date probably not more than 75,000 Chinese remain in the country.

It would, therefore, appear that the danger of our being overwhelmed by a "Mongolian invasion" never was very serious as compared with a similar danger from the European side, while a study of comparative statistics of wages paid on the eastern and western shores of the continent would demonstrate that such a thing as cheap labor has never yet become a prevailing condition on the Pacific coast.

Be all this as it may, the majority of quiet and order-loving citizens are glad the agitation ceased when it did, and that without the rupture of friendly relations with China the influx of an undesirable element into our population was brought to an end. We simply need more of this same thing, with a vigorous application on the Atlantic side, thereby permitting European monarchies to keep at home and care for a whole brood of Anarchists, Socialists, Mafiaists, paupers, and other incorrigibles, whose presence we do not want. The way we inaugurated it was rude and in many respects unfair, but manifestly the restrictive policy is not utterly devoid of merit.

1. *Socially*, the Chinaman in America is *sui generis*—a class by himself. He is an alien and a foreigner, not only by birth and blood, but also in respect to tastes, ideas, modes of life, and traditional customs. To be sure, in the matter of dress and food and the price of many modern conveniences there has come about some modification of practice on the part of some of our Chinese population, and thus by many exceptions our Chinaman in America has shown his capability of falling into social customs other than those of his fathers; yet, for all this, the majority remain socially as they were when they came.

There is little, almost no home life, among the Chinese in America. But few of the men have their lawful wives in this country. Most of the women seen on the streets are of low moral character, while an inconsiderable number of the children are legitimate. The purchase and sale of girls and women for immoral purposes, with their consequent enslavement, is a line of business extensively carried on in the chief cities of the Pacific coast, many of our sworn officials being apparently sharers in the proceeds of this traffic. The restraining and purifying influences of family life are mainly wanting. When unemployed these people swarm the streets or herd together in close tenements. They smoke, gossip, gamble, try their chances in cheap lotteries, or while away their idle hours gazing on the interminable reproduction of the Chinese drama. These peculiar social conditions will sometime disappear, but

it will be after the present generation of Chinese in America has disappeared and when a new form of civilization takes possession of China itself. The change is coming, but who knows how soon?

II. *Politically*, the Chinaman in America is a nonentity, or nearly so, his importance as a "bone of contention" and contributor-general to noisy demagogues having ceased when the restrictive acts become fairly operative. Leading statesmen and higher courts long since decided that under no clause or amendment of the Constitution, nor yet on account of treaty stipulation, could he demand admission to American citizenship; hence he cuts no figure in our elections, and no party concerns itself over his presence or absence at the ballot-box.

III. *Religiously*, the Chinaman in America is, as a rule, a heathen of the most unmistakable character, as were his grandfathers before him. He bows to grotesque images of Buddha and other great sages and heroes of antiquity, and honors them with votive offerings on all great festival occasions. He strives to avert disaster or remove affliction by sundry efforts to placate disturbed spirits, or by "driving out the devil," which last he undertakes to accomplish by the discordant clangor of his native orchestra, the din of exploding fireworks, and a conflagration of candles, and of paper images to his malign majesty. Most of all, he worships his ancestors, and daily honors their memory by setting incense sticks before tablets on which their names and virtues are inscribed. The Chinaman illustrates most fully the stupidity and folly, the utter vileness and insufficiency of a pagan religion. The mass of them are people "having no hope, and without God in the world," to whom death and the grave are circumstances fraught with unspeakable terrors. Their religious condition is pitiable in the extreme.

While all this is true, our Chinaman has exhibited a marked susceptibility to religious influences of a higher character. Many hundreds of these people have professed conversions, abandoned idolatry, and united with the various Churches, while many thousands have been more or less affected by the enlightening influence of mission schools.

Yet missionary work among the Chinese in America is carried on in the face of peculiar difficulties, with results that are all too meager. Among these obstacles are the following:

1. The absence of home life, and the demoralizing conditions already pointed out. "It is not good that man should be alone," and the Chinaman presents no exception to this rule.

2. The unsettled, migratory character of the population.

3. The gross mistreatment and injustice to which they have often been subjected stand in the way of their evangelization. The only hopeful sign in this case is found in the fact that they have learned to discriminate between the "Jesus man" and the hoodlum.

4. The corrupting influence of the lower stratum of American society with which they come in closest contact. They are adepts in the adoption of American and European vices, and hence become worse and worse by association with our lowest and vilest classes. Unless reached by some of our missions and evangelized through their agency, or that of the churches by more direct effort, the immorality of their heathenism becomes augmented by the addition of that peculiar to unsaved Christendom, and they at length are far more wicked than when they first came.

Yet, despite all this, God is doing a great work among the Chinese in America, and by them is preparing the way for still greater things in China. In the course of a few years the great majority of them will have gone from our shores; and in the coming revolution, peaceable or otherwise, out of which China is to emerge a new and Christian nation, these, so long under the shadow and tuition of American institutions, are to play no unimportant part.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

BACON *vs.* SHAKESPEARE.

EDWIN REED.

*Arena, Boston, September.*

IV.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

AT this point we feel obliged to file a statement of facts and objections on the other side, arranged seriatim in the inverse order of their importance, as follows:

I. *From 1598, when the plays ceased to be anonymous, to 1848, when Joseph C. Hart, an American, publicly initiated the doubt concerning their authorship, the whole world, nem. con., attributed them to William Shakespeare.*

The plays were born in obscurity, and no person appears to have taken the slightest interest in their putative father. The same indifference to him continued long after his death. The critics were as blind to the character of these great works as they were to the merits of Wordsworth, whom the most eminent of them at one time flatly denounced as little better than an idiot. Wordsworth now ranks as third in the list of British poets. Mr. Morgan reminds us of the general contempt in which the plays were buried under Cromwell, and to a certain extent for more than a hundred years after the Restoration. In 1661, Evelyn reports that they "begin to disgust this refined age." In Hume's condemnation, Shakespeare and Bacon were yoked together as "wanting in simplicity and purity of diction." As late as the eighteenth century, Steevens declared that only an Act of Parliament could make anyone read the sonnets.

With such sentiments prevailing in regard to the plays, what value should be attached to concurrent belief in regard to their authorship? And how natural, under the law of moral mechanics, the swinging of public opinion from detraction at one time to equally blind idolatry at another!

II. *It is hardly conceivable that Bacon, if the author of these works, would not have claimed the credit of them before he died, or at least left posthumous proofs of his title to them.*

Bacon had one great aim in life which seems to have given a fine consistency to all that he did. He sought to instruct in better ways of thinking, not his own generation alone, but those that were to come after. "I feel myself born," he says in one of his letters, "for the service of mankind." In his will, he left his name and memory to the "next ages." To his executors he says in an introduction to a book unpublished at his death:

I am not hunting for fame . . . and to look for any private gain from such an undertaking as this, I should consider both fiducious and base. Enough for me the consciousness of well-deserving, and those real and effectual results with which fortune itself cannot interfere.

The ring of these words three centuries have not dulled. Pure gold, they will ring through all time.

His ambition for official advancement and the probable effect thereon of being known as a play-writer, has been heretofore sufficiently commented on. After his downfall he had not the heart, if he had the will, for exposure.

III. *The plays contain anachronisms and other errors, which Bacon, "who took all knowledge for his province," could not have committed.*

Chief among the errors in question, of sufficient importance for notice, are:

1. The famous one in the quotation of Aristotle:

Young men whom Aristotle thought  
Unfit to hear moral philosophy.

—*Troilus and Cressida*, II., 2.

It was *political* philosophy that Aristotle referred to; but



Bacon made the same mistake. He quotes the Greek as saying—

Young men are no fit auditors of moral philosophy.

Even in their blunders our two authors were not divided.

2. The curious conception of heat in its "mode of motion," one flame pushing another by force out of its place.

Shakespeare says:

Even as one heat another heat expels,  
Or as one nail by strength drives out another.

—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II., 4.

One fire drives out one fire; one nail, one nail.—*Coriolanus*.

Bacon says:

Flame doth not mingle with flame, but remaineth contiguous.—*Advancement of Learning*.

Clavium clavo pellere (to drive out a nail with a nail).—*Promus*.

The materiality of heat was a dogma of the ancients. It held sway over mankind till long after the time of Bacon; but this nail illustration, found in Bacon's intellectual workshop and reproduced in the plays is startling. It may fairly be said to clinch the argument.

[Many instances of errors by Bacon are quoted from the *Apothegms*, with the comment that he was singularly careless in some of the minutiae of his work, and that in many instances the errors in Shakespeare's poetry are found in Bacon's prose.]

IV. *Shakespeare and Bacon were of essentially different types of mind, the "Novum Organum" and the conception of "Falstaff" being wholly beyond the range of one man's mind.*

Bacon's mind had as many facets as a diamond; turn it whichever way you will, it gives a flash. Considering his brilliant wit and love of jest, it is no wonder the portly Falstaff sprang, full grown, from such a brain.

V. *The author of the "Essay on Love" could not have written "Romeo and Juliet."*

We have no direct evidence to show that the author of the essay did not possess a susceptible heart. To be sure, he was married late, and lost the affections of his wife before he died. It may be worthy of note that the play was written several years before and the essay several years after his marriage. We cannot admit that he was disqualified to write the garden scene in "Romeo and Juliet." It is not necessary to possess a trait in order to depict it.

VI. *The author of the plays had a thorough practical knowledge of the dramatic art that could have been derived, in part at least, only from experience in stage management.*

That Bacon had a *penchant* for theatrical business clearly appears. He possessed the temperament that fits one for it. He was prominent in the dramatic revels at Gray's Inn and before the Court; and, according to Chamberlain (who wrote in 1613) he was the "chief contriver" of them. There is no record that William Shakespeare appeared before Queen Elizabeth, but there is a record that Francis Bacon did. Bacon regarded the drama as an educational instrumentality of the highest value. The plays are not such as a business manager, indifferent to literary form would write for his theatre. Some are impracticable on account of length, while others are too philosophical.

VII. *Among Bacon's known works, we find some fragments of verse which show him utterly wanting in the fine frenzy of the poet.*

To know Bacon as a "concealed poet," we must study his prose, which is admitted by his critics to be full of poetic imagery and fire.

VIII. *Bacon's want of natural sympathy fails to satisfy our ideal, derived from the dramas themselves, of the great author.*

Bacon's mind and heart were in touch with every interest of mankind. He was poet, orator, naturalist, physician, historian, essayist, philosopher, statesman, judge. No man ever more completely filled the ideal of the Roman poet:

*Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

## SHELLEY'S FAITH: ITS PROPHECY.

KINETON PARKES.

*Poet-Lore, Boston, August-September.*

IT is evident from the tone of "The Revolt of Islam" throughout that Shelley does not expect the world to be forever in the same sad condition as that in which he found it. On the contrary, he believes that there is a blessed future in store for it. While he condemned most of the things he saw around him, he sang boldly of the great work which should be accomplished in the time to come, when the old systems should be replaced by those new and glorious ones of which he dreamed.

In the poem Shelley first points out what the abuses are which he comes to reform. He would destroy superstition, which holds the mind of man with a deadly grip. He would have man stand forth in all his intellectual greatness and superiority, boldly to claim liberty to think, and to seek for himself the truth. He would remove the terrible ideas men have concerning God, and substitute the high conception of the Infinite Power which he himself possessed.

In a way, both "The Revolt of Islam" and "Ecclesiastical Institutions" are earnest protests against superstition—the endeavor of the poet and philosopher reflectively to release the mind from the enervating effect of long years of servitude; to prove that there is nothing in the whole of Nature's work or of the work of the God of Nature that in any sense can be said to justify those superstitious ideas existing in the degrading conception of many religions. Religion and superstition must ever be separated by as wide a gulf as separates life from death, or religion will suffer from the contamination of superstition.

When Shelley lived the germs of evolution were in the air; science was emerging from her chrysalid condition. Shelley was always attracted to the study of science; and, although his writings do not display any wide knowledge of the branches of science then known, they are singularly free from many absurdities which we find in the writings of his contemporaries. What I wish to point out in this connection is the distinct sequence which may be traced between the work of Shelley and the work of Herbert Spencer. In this aspect we deal not so much with Shelley the poet as with Shelley the philosopher, the reformer, the iconoclast. He has influenced our century in an immense degree.

I believe Shelley would have been a most enthusiastic adherent of Mr. Spencer's views had they been contemporaries. They each are representative men of their time—Shelley the greatest poet of his time, Herbert Spencer the greatest philosopher of ours.

In his earlier work, Shelley claims to be called an Atheist, and asserts that he does not believe in God at all; but there is no manner of doubt that when his boyhood ceased, he had the most passionate belief in One Who was all-good and all-wise, One Who held all things in His hand and Who ruled the world—nay, the universe, and all universes—with a rule which, while unswerving and unalterable, was yet kind and good. God's rule is just, man's unjust. God Himself is a power which cannot be known. Man's conception of this power is nothing more nor less than a very powerful—in fact, all-powerful, though liable to mistake,—despotic, and arrogant monarch, demanding worship and sacrifice from His fallen, superstitious subjects.

It is this view which Shelley strives to combat, because he could see that nothing but sorrow could result from such a conception of Infinite Power.

"The Atheist Shelley" is now an utter impossibility. In the preface to the poem, he says, "The erroneous and degrading idea which men have conceived of a Supreme Being is spoken against, but not the Supreme Being itself."

It is the contention of "Ecclesiastical Institutions" that the

evolution of religion commenced with the mere feeling that there was something which was not apparent to the senses, impalpable and unexplainable. This feeling came to Shelley as naturally as to any one else, and so, in the development of his faith, the whole course of religious evolution may be traced.

He says, "I have made no attempt to recommend the motives which I would substitute for those at present governing mankind, by methodical and systematic argument. I would only awaken the feelings so that the reader should see the beauty of true virtue, and be incited to those inquiries which have led to my moral and political creed, and that of some of the sublimest intellects in the world."

#### LITERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, August.*

**I**NDEPENDENTLY of the facilities for trading upon English brains, the making of the great United States has not been very favorable to literature. As Lowell remarked in the address on the Washington Centenary, a new country has no cherished associations, and little to inspire meditative genius. Beyond and within the eastern seaboard, men of all conditions were busy in getting a decent livelihood, or set upon making great piles of dollars. In the log townships that were hastily run up in the wilderness, the only reading was the indispensable daily news-sheet, with its poverty-stricken print and its sensational headings. The pig-dealers of Cincinnati, the grain-merchants of Chicago, the mining princes of California and the Sierra Nevada, knew nothing of Chaucer and Spenser, and were as ignorant of Shakespeare as of Æschylus. We cannot conceive of a Burns or a Bloomfield nursing his bright poetical fancies, even in these latter days, as he sits on the latest invention in agricultural machinery, and turns up the interminable furrows on the boundless expanse of prairie-land, which were the immemorial grazing ranges of the bison.

The slaveholders of the South took life more leisurely and luxuriously, before they were ruined by secession and emancipation. That enervating climate, however, is unfavorable to intellectual effort, and their tastes turned to cherokees and sangarees rather than to books. Southern life, society, and scenery offered rare opportunities for picturesque description, between the bustling levees of New Orleans at the mouth of the mighty Mississippi and the solitudes of the Dismal Swamp on the northwestern frontier, with its marsh-fevers, snakes, alligators, and snapping-turtles. Yet, although Mrs. Beecher Stowe made excursions thither, until Mr. Cable struck the rich vein the other day, the South had remained almost virgin territory. The grim humor of the Far West, the glorification of the rough, the gamester, and the prostitute, who redeem a life of vice or crime by some solitary deed of heroism or self-sacrificing virtue, is a thing by itself, and moreover, it is of comparatively recent birth.

In fact, during the century the intellectual activity of our Transatlantic kinsfolk has been concentrated in the States on the northeastern seacoast. In the novels which were among the favorite familiars of our boyhood, Cooper, who went in for melodramatic romance and emblazoned his broad canvases in the manner of the sensational scene-painter, took us into those wild highlands towards the Canadian frontier, which, still in their woodland solitude, are the summer resorts of fashionable New York. He charms us still with his pleasant descriptions of glades and clearings in the forests, and of the soft woodland scenery of the hundred isles. They please us all the more, that there is a suggestion of the wild mediæval life in the Merry England of the Plantagenets, and the Hawkeyes and Chingachgooks seem to do duty for the Robin Hoods and Friar Tucks of Needwood and Sherwood. Then came Washington Irving, reveling in the delineation of the oldest memories and

manners he could discover: giving soothing pictures, as in Knickerbocker and in his "Rip Van Winkle," of the somniferous old Dutch habits: conjuring up headless horsemen and ghosts at Gibbet Island, recalling the restless spirits of crime-stained pirates and buccaneers, and waking the echoes in the lonely recesses of the Catskills by the demoniacal games at bowl, indulged in by Hudson and his companions. They made the best of their modern materials, and gleaned all the romance that was going.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, in the most taking of all his romances, flashed the warm light of his richly fantastic genius on the cold, stern rule of the early Puritans, which would have theoretically risen superior to all human frailties. Mrs. Beecher Stowe followed suit in her own manner, developing simple domestic character in "Oldtown Folks" and the back-of-the-world communities, and availing herself of all the picturesque features within reach, by way of settings to her quiet studies and carefully finished portraits.

Until very lately, literature has been one of the few native industries which the American people neither protected nor encouraged. As Lowell sorrowfully and ruefully remarked in one of his most brilliant speeches, they were far too busy to be a "reading nation." Without going into the thorny question of copyright, we may say, that they were not only content to import what books they read, but they captured them by privateering or piracy, and consequently in the cheapest possible market. With rare exceptions, their most distinguished writers—from Washington Irving down to Motley and Lowell—have been cosmopolitan, European or English, to all intents and purposes. Their intellectual and trade relations have been chiefly with the Old World; their historical researches have been conducted in foreign libraries or archives; consequently, it is something of a novelty to get from the other side of the Atlantic elegant library editions of illustrious American authors, which may be said already to be taking rank as English classics.

Lowell knew the Old World well, and we are proud to claim him as more than half an Englishman. We think that his old friend Holmes loves England nearly as well, and yet he has paid it two flying visits only. Still, Holmes's miscellaneous work has more distinctly the American character. His analyses, his illustrations, his metaphors, his inexhaustible and happily applicable reminiscences are drawn from the settled States in New England. There our English habits may have been modified by the soil, the climate, the circumstances, and republican institutions; but they still perpetuate the English traditions and memories which were affectionately cherished by the descendants of the patriotic Pilgrims.

#### A TURKISH LEGEND.

HEINRICH WLISLOCKI.

*Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literatur-Geschichte, Berlin, July.*

#### III.

**H**ASZAN was not long at rest in his father's castle. The image of the maiden swam before his eyes, and he languished for love. He told his father of his dream, and besought permission to go and fetch Benli. But when Körolu heard the name of Karavesir he was troubled, and sought to dissuade his son from the rash attempt. Karavesir, as he knew, had six sons, each in command of a thousand men and he himself commanded a powerful force. The father's warnings, however, fell on deaf ears, the boy held to his purpose, and Körolu, finding his arguments vain, pulled three hairs from his head, and handing them to Haszan said: "If you be ever in great peril, burn one of these hairs, and I shall feel it, and will hurry to your aid." Haszan took the hairs, mounted and rode away; and levying toll on such persons as he met on the road, he



arrived in safety at Karavesir's town, and put up at the caravansary.

He now paced the street in front of the Derebejii's palace, wrestling with the problem of how to get at the maid. Benli was also smitten with love, and one day, when she looked out of the window, she recognized in Haszan the youth of her dream. She rejoiced at the thought of being soon folded in his arms, while she trembled at the fear of discovery. She managed, however, to warn him of the dangers which beset the rash attempt to abduct her. He informed her, however, that he was driven on, not by his own will, but by the irresistible power of love, and the maiden, recognizing that he was her "kismet," promised to elope with him. When she reached the garden gate at the prescribed time, Haszan, worn out by fatigue, was sleeping soundly, and the maiden, after vainly trying to arouse him with song, was just about to return disappointed, when Haszan's horse neighed and awoke him. Lightly he swung the maid to the saddle, and away they sped for the castle of *Tschamlibel*. Three days and nights they galloped on without once stopping to look back. On the third day Haszan was so exhausted that when they stopped to rest he fell asleep on Benli's knees.

But what terrible sight is this that now smites on poor Benli's eyes? A great cloud of dust rose to heaven, and as it rolled by, behold her father and six brothers with two thousand mounted followers at their backs. Frightened, she began to weep, and a tear falling on Haszan's rosy cheeks, he awoke and demanded why she wept. She informed him of the approach of her father and brothers with a great army, and sighed so heavily that the face of Nature was darkened. Haszan sprang up, concealed the maid in the forest, then mounted his steed and awaited the onset of the foe.

The eldest of the six brothers was the first to attack, and fire flashed from their blades as they smote and parried. Haszan pressed his opponent so hard that the sword flew from his hand, and Haszan ran him through with his lance. The second brother now advanced to the charge, and so on to the sixth, and Haszan overcame them all in succession. Darkness put an end to the battle, and Haszan, spent with fatigue and seven bloody wounds, returned to Benli. They retreated into a cave, and the maiden bound up his wounds.

At dawn the horsemen approached the cave, and Haszan again went to the encounter. The battle lasted all day, and at night the youth was so exhausted, and his twelve wounds smarted so sorely, that he was unable to dismount from his steed. The maid helped him dismount, and wept tears of blood as she dressed his wounds. In the morning he opened his eyes and proposed to surrender himself to her father to insure her protection. The maiden, however, would not listen to him but seizing his sword she went out to do battle in his stead. The father endeavored to win her back, promising everything if she would only leave the youth, but finding her immovable, he let loose his followers against her; then with her back to the cave and her face to the foe, she held the ground against all comers till the sun once more went down. But Benli, too, was wounded, and her strength failed. They dressed their wounds themselves as well as they could, looking forward to the morrow with despair, when Haszan suddenly bethought him of the three hairs of Körolu, and told Benli to burn one immediately.

At the same moment Körolu was afflicted with burning pains. He realized that his son was in danger and in need of aid. Springing to his steed he called to his two comrades to collect a few hundred, well-armed, crooked-sabred, red-booted, lion-hearted men and follow at best speed.

Körolu reached the cave under cover of darkness, found admission, and dressed the young people's wounds. In the morning Ajvas and Kenan approached with a thousand followers, and such a terrible battle ensued that the blood flowed in streams. They attacked the Bej's troops on three sides,

and no sooner was it known that Körolu was in command than the battle came to an end, and the black leader retreated with his wounded sons and followers.

Körolu now went to his son, wrapped him in a shroud, and by way of proving Benli's devotion, told her that Haszan was at the point of death, and that she might transfer her affections to him. "I will live only as long as Haszan lives," replied she and sank on the beloved one's breast. Körolu now consoled her and told her that he wanted only to test her love. The youth would be restored in ten days and they could then be eternally united. The party soon set out for *Tschamlibel*, Benli devoting herself to Haszan's care. In ten days he was so far recovered that they all set out to visit his mother, who was delighted to see her husband and son again.

The marriage was then celebrated and the festivities lasted forty days and forty nights. Körolu returned to *Tschamlibel* and divided his life between the castle and the city.

But in the latter days of his life he shook Asia Minor to its foundations, and to this day his deeds are recounted in song and story. One story tells that he was a great man for creating divisions, especially between the heads and bodies of his foes.

#### MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S TALES.

*Quarterly Review, London, July to September.*

SAINTE-BEUVE, in his severe, and not quite unbiassed, criticism of Balzac, has remarked upon the change which came over men's minds after the Revolution, in their estimate of literary genius. He thought they had dethroned the sovereign reason, to make way for temperament, passion, and individualism run wild. To Balzac himself he opposed Molière—an admirable contrast; for who will deny that the author of "Tartuffe" and "Le Misanthrope" had all the qualities, whether serious or comic, which unite in a genius of the first order? And who will maintain that Balzac has equaled him? It was the balance of seemingly irreconcilable gifts in that gay yet pensive spirit on which Sainte-Beuve laid stress. Genius, he insisted, is nothing else than a "high degree of intelligence, clad with splendor, quickened by feeling, crowned with imagination—nay, with flowers of fancy—and variegated with all the colors of life." Yet genius it could not be, if it broke away from reason. Now, he laments, we have changed all that. The essentials of a man of genius, according to the multitude, are turbulence and brute strength, a noisy display of his personal characteristics, and acquaintance with the world of Bohemia. Does he excite, amuse, or shock his readers, it is all one, provided he takes them out of themselves. His purpose may be like that of Aristotle's tragedian, to rouse pity and terror, but with a striking difference, for when he has called up passion to the height, he leaves it there, unpurified by any appeal to the something in us which goes beyond passion, and which the French critic calls "*un fond de raison*"—that whereby the human is set free from the mere thrills of nervous agony and tinglings in the blood.

Temperament is necessary to genius. Yet the great masters have shown us that temperament is not enough. These sensuous pities and terrors must be transfigured by a light which never springs up in feeling alone. And Sainte-Beuve's protest was not simply the expiring cry of classicism; it foretold the advent of Realism in its grossest forms, and the substitution of photography for the large painting, at once true to nature and disclosing its better possibilities, which has made Molière a teacher while not ceasing to be an artist, or, indeed the more effective as a teacher by reason of his splendid and persuasive art.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is not precisely Balzac. Yet some of the qualities which roused Sainte-Beuve's misgivings fifty years ago he would surely have noted in Kipling. The latter has implied as much, though, doubtless, he was thinking

neither of Balzac nor Saint-Beuve, in the singularly *naïve* self-criticism which *Dick Heldar* expresses in "The Light that Failed." Certainly, the moral atmosphere of Kipling's "Plain Tales" is often less wholesome than that of Molière. They taste of Balzac's "*Illusions Perdus*" and "*Le Père Goriot*," and take us into a world where temperament is everything, and the struggle for existence goes on as in a primeval forest. Their manner is bluff, brusque, incisive, and full of confidence. At times, even, it passes into the "loud, loose bluster" which Carlyle thought a sign of mental hollowness. And the kind of incident is that most prized by realists—calculated to stir and thrill, but regardless of the means by which it shall succeed. Hence it snatches at physical anguish as its readiest weapon, and shows us a variety of horrors with delight.

Again, the human nature which Balzac had in view was, however numerous the individuals, of a sharply defined character; it was intensely masculine, or only feminine when it had forgotten the Ten Commandments. Exceptions, of course, may be quoted; but the remark is on the whole true as regards Balzac, nor is it without point in the case of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. We shall look in vain through either for such delicate womanly creations as Mr. George Meredith (no realist in his province) has dowered with immortal life. The figures, in brief, which Mr. Kipling or even Balzac has flung upon canvas may take all eyes, and their coloring may be as forcible as it is frequently crude, but the emotions which they call out stand for the most part low in the scale.

Now this, we imagine, is what Sainte-Beuve could not endure. To him the man of genius was such by virtue of noble and progressive elements which enter into his nature, and from which he draws his inspiration. He is not a "light that failed," but a light shining over life, so that men are led by it to a belief in the best they ever dreamed of. Nor was Goethe's feeling different when, in words of passionate beauty, he described the poet's place and function. "He lives through the dream of life as one awake," says Goethe. While others discover only the huge disorder which experience seems to inflict upon them, he knows that truth is the harmony of the world, and out of his heart, which is to him a finer kind of reason, the flower of wisdom springs. Such is the great artist, and no one else.

Vitality, at all costs, is Mr. Kipling's aim—to be alive and to show it, whether by quick, short strokes, or by ghastly details, presented in all their unpleasantness to eye and nostril. What he likes is, with the fat boy in "Pickwick," to "make your flesh creep." We cannot turn over Mr. Kipling's pages without being offended by the coarseness of their tone. Vitality, with him, keeps at a safe distance from refinement. It cannot trust itself in the society of good women, or of courteous and self-respecting men. It is loud-voiced and masterful, swaggering about with its hat on one side, and its hand perpetually on the hilt of its sword, challenging admiration, and talking with a boastful air of horses and "heterodox women." The old Norse ruggedness, no doubt, was brutal; but this truculent cynicism, which pretends to be the heir of all the ages, and which openly declares that it fights for "meat and mate"—if the reference to Horace may be permitted—is all the more inhuman that it must disown what is highest in civilization before it can run off to its animal likings.

Notwithstanding what we have said, we admit that Mr. Kipling has the sympathetic humor as well as the vivid touch, that have led many to see in him another Dickens. Some of his verses, too, have a fire in them which may one day burn into clear flame. Dickens, however, went on enlarging his horizon by an indomitable belief in the kindliness and the justice which he discerned at the heart of things. If he is to have a successor, the way is open. That, however, remains to be seen; and it will depend on the subordination of other qualities, however brilliant, to a belief in the best things about God and man.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

### ANTHROPOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER MACALISTER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

*Nature, London, August 18.*

ANTHROPOLOGY has not yet made good its title to be ranked as an independent science. This is indicated by the difficulty of framing a definition at the same time comprehensive and distinctive. Mr. Galton characterizes it as the study of what men are in body and mind, how they came to be what they are, and whither the race is tending. General Pitt-Rivers calls it the science which ascertains the true causes for all the phenomena of human life. I shall not try to improve upon these definitions, although they are both manifestly defective. On one side the subject is a branch of biology, but anthropologists are more than biologists compiling a monograph on the natural history of our species, as M. de Quatrefages would have it. Many of the problems with which anthropologists deal are common to them and to psychologists; others are common to them and to students of history, of sociology, of philology, and of religion; and, in addition, anthropologists have to treat of a large number of other matters, æsthetic, artistic, and technical, which it is difficult to range under any subordinate category.

In view of the encyclopædic range of knowledge necessary for the equipment of accomplished anthropologists, it is little wonder that they should be, as indeed they are, little better than smatterers. Its many-sided affinities, its want of definite limitation, and the recent date of its admission to the position of an independent branch of knowledge, have hitherto caused anthropology to fare badly in our Universities. In this respect, however, we are improving, and now in the two great English Universities there are departments for the study of the natural history of man and of his works.

On the subject of the antiquity of man there have been no fresh discoveries of serious importance. At the Leeds meeting of the British Association two years ago, the President of the Section of Anthropology, after reviewing the evidence as to the earliest traces of humanity, concluded his survey with the judgment: "On the whole, therefore, it appears to me that the present verdict as to tertiary man must be in the form of 'Not Proven.'" Subsequent research has not contributed any new facts which lead us to modify that finding. The most remarkable of the recent discoveries under this head is that of the rude implements of the Kentish chalk-plateau, discovered by Professor Prestwich; but while these are evidently of archaic type, it must be admitted that there is even yet room for difference of opinion as to their exact geological age.

Neither has the past year's record shed new light on the darkness which enshrouds the origin of man. What the future may have in store for us in the way of discovery we cannot forecast; at present we have nothing but hypothesis, and we must still wait for further knowledge with the calmness of philosophic expectancy.

In this connection, however, I may refer to the singularly interesting observations of Dr. Louis Robinson on the prehensile power of the hands of children at birth. Dr. Robinson has drawn, from the study of the one end of life, the same conclusion which Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson deduced from the writings of his grandfather, that there still survive in the human structure and habit traces of our probably arboreal ancestry.

Of all the parts of the human frame, the skull is that upon which anthropologists have in the past expended the most of their time and thought. We have now, in Great Britain alone, at least four collections of skulls, each of which includes more than a thousand specimens, and in the other great national



and university museums of Europe there are large collections available for study and comparison.

Despite all the labor that has been bestowed on the subject, craniometric literature is at present as unsatisfactory as it is dull. Hitherto, observations have been concentrated on cranial measurements as methods for the discrimination of the skulls of different races. Scores of lines, arcs, chords, and indexes have been devised for this purpose, and the diagnosis of skulls has been attempted by a process as mechanical as that whereby we identify certain issues of postage-stamps, by counting the nicks in the margin. Yet there is no unifying hypothesis underlying all these, so that when we in our sesquipedalian jargon describe an Australian skull as microcephalic, phænozygous, tapeino-dolicocephalic, prognathic, platyrrhine, hyselopalatine, leptostaphyline, dolichuronic, chamæprosopic, and microseme, we are no nearer to the formulation of any philosophic concept of the general principles which have led to the assumption of these characters by the cranium in question, and we are forced to echo the apostrophe of Von Török, "Vanity, thy name is Craniology."

It was, perhaps, needful in the early days of the subject that it should pass through the merely descriptive stage; but the time has come when we should seek for something better, when we should regard the skull not as a whole complete in itself, nor as a crystalline geometrical solid, nor as an invariable structure, but as a marvelously plastic part of the human frame, whose form depends on the coöperative influences, the respective shares of which in moulding the head are capable of qualitative, if not of quantitative analysis. Could measurements be devised which would indicate the nature and amounts of these several influences, then, indeed, would craniometry pass from its present empirical condition, and become a genuine scientific method. We are yet far from the prospect of such an ideal system, and all practical men will realize the immense, but not insuperable difficulties in the way of its formulation.

From the ground of our present knowledge we can but faintly forecast the future of Anthropology, when its range is extended by further research, and when it is purged of fancies, false analogies, and imperfect observations. It may be that there is in store for us a clearer view of the past history of man; of the place and time of his first appearance; of its primitive character, and of his progress. Has this knowledge, however, interesting as it may be for its own sake, any bearing on the future of mankind? It is of the essence of true scientific knowledge, when perfected, that it enables us to predict, and if we ever rise to a true appreciation of the influences which have affected mankind in the past, we should endeavor to learn how to direct those influences in the future that they shall work for the progress of the race.

#### A FAMOUS FAMILY.

BENJAMIN KIDD.

*Longman's Magazine, London, September.*

THE scene is a Kentish hop-field, and the immediate foreground is a large leaf just plucked from a vine in full vigor. The upper surface, dark green and glossy, looks dull and uninteresting enough. As it is turned over, the sight which meets the eye may, without exaggeration, be described as extraordinary. At first sight there is some difficulty in realizing exactly what one is looking at. It appears to be a great swarm of gray-white units crowding every available atom of space. As, however, the eye gets familiar with the details, little difficulty is experienced in localizing the individuals. Every one of them, despite its small size, stands out clearly and distinctly. It is certainly a vast army, silent and feeding, pumping up the life juices of the hop and dreaming away an existence of motionless content which, to us restless creatures, passeth understanding. You

wonder how many there are on the single leaf? Five thousand, ten thousand perhaps. There is no need, however, to guess so wildly. The leaf is covered evenly; a few lines dividing and redividing, and thus we have a section small enough to count on. It is the work of a moment, and the total is reckoned up in rough. Twenty thousand at least! If you are a person of fine feelings (as of course you are), and not a mere brutal hop-grower, you hardly like to toss the leaf carelessly away; the pasture-ground, as you begin to realize it, of twenty thousand sentient creatures, each, it may be, with five senses, certainly and obviously with six legs, and a digestive apparatus complete. You pluck another leaf, and another. It is the same everywhere; the whole of the plants are swarming with countless millions of the creatures. Ten days ago there was nothing here; now the hops are beyond human aid. All the promise of this vigorous life is doomed. The vines have got the blight; they are fast in the fatal grip of the hop-aphis.

The hop-aphis belongs to a family which has an imposing record. When the day arrives that fame is measured, not by the noise we make, but by the amount of solid print in which the index-maker laconically records our deeds, that family will assuredly be one of the most famous in the world.

It is now about one hundred years since Bonnet, a French naturalist, caused something of a sensation in the scientific circles of the time by an account which he published of observations he had made of the habits and life-history of the aphis. Though the aphis family includes a great number of species (those found in Great Britain alone numbering close on 200) it has certain well-marked characteristics which are peculiar to itself. Bonnet began operations by isolating at birth a solitary aphis on its foot plant. It grew rapidly and moulted four times in eight days, by which time it had almost reached its full size. Soon after this there happened what at that time was considered a very extraordinary thing. The aphis had attained maturity, but, instead of proceeding to take to itself a mate and make preparation for egg-laying, as all properly constituted insects had hitherto been expected to do, it remained quietly feeding till the eleventh day, when it brought into the world a living duplicate of itself. It then went on producing rapidly, and at the end of twenty-one days it had given birth to ninety-five young. Bonnet then proceeded to isolate one of this second generation, and the same history was repeated, the second aphis bringing into the world in a short space of time ninety living young. Bonnet observed nineteen generations. At the end of the season it was found that these prolific generations came to an end, and fully developed males and females were produced which mated. The female laid a few eggs in the ordinary way and these hatched out the following spring into individuals in which the strange cycle was begun over again. Professor Huxley once worked out a calculation to this effect: Assuming each aphis to weigh the one-thousandth part of a grain, and a man to weigh 2,000,000 grains, the tenth brood alone of a single aphis would weigh as much as 500,000,000 men, or more than the whole population of China.

The phenomenon of the female aphis carrying on the species by herself for a number of generations, by a process of budding, has ever since possessed an absorbing interest for science. The questions which it raises are of fundamental importance in biology, and many of them are intimately associated with some of the most interesting problems still under discussion. What is the tendency of evolution here? Why have the aphides developed this curious method of carrying on the species? Above all, how comes it that Nature in this case consents to deliberately set aside those strange imperative laws of reproduction with which we are so familiar throughout the higher forms of life? These are questions to which until recently no satisfactory answers were forthcoming. It is only within the last few years that the researches of one or two workers have enabled us to catch a glimpse for the first time of

the nature of the explanation which science is likely to be able to give.

It is generally known nowadays that the whole fabric of Darwinism is built on a single fact—namely, that there exists between all the individuals of a species slight variations, no two individuals being exactly alike in all respects. The story of evolution is simply the story of natural selection, building up in the course of long ages the small variations in certain directions, and so slowly developing the more advantageous types. Now, however, comes the question: Where do the variations come from; why do they arise? After a lifetime of research Doctor Weismann has come to put forward a striking explanation of their origin and cause. Their production is, he says, the purpose which Nature is seeking to effect in the method of reproduction which we find to be the universal rule amongst all the higher forms of life. The part which sex plays in the evolution of life is, therefore, a stupendous one. In the higher forms it is only amongst those species where the sexes are developed that progress is possible; these only are able to keep up the supply of variations, and so hold their own amid the competition of life, by ever adapting themselves to the continually changing conditions of the rivalry in which they are always engaged.

We are now in sight of the explanation of the method of reproduction prevailing among the aphides. It is really a process of degeneration. Despite the temporary advantage obtained by the aphides in resorting to reproduction by budding, they have not, after all, with impunity, dispensed with the ordinary method. All species carrying themselves on purely by parthenogenesis are simply on the down-grade towards extinction. Whatever advantage they may obtain by multiplying more rapidly is merely a temporary one. They are inexorably doomed in the future. It is profoundly interesting to watch these bankrupt species desperately struggling, as it were, to maintain their footing among their competitors by living on their capital. They are unable to make ends meet in the ordinary way; they retain their position for the present, apparently with credit, but, like other bankrupts, by the fatal process of mortgaging their future.

#### CRIME AND INSANITY.

JOHN BAKER, M.B., OF PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

*Journal of Mental Science, London, July to October.*

OF late years considerable attention has been directed to the science now commonly alluded to as criminal anthropology. The workers in this field have been mainly continental alienists, notably the Italians, of whom one of the most prominent is Professor Lombroso. The writings of Mr. Havelock Ellis have brought the subject into prominence in this country.

The main conclusions of the Italian school are that the born criminal is a being who, by reason of a combination of bodily and mental peculiarities, belongs to a distinct type, that he is morally insane, and, therefore, ought not to be punished as a responsible, but treated as a diseased, individual.

These views have met with opposition from several German authorities, amongst others, Kirm and Lutz, and it is probable there will not be found many in this country disposed to accept them in their entirety; for, as Morrison says in "Crime and Its Causes," it has not yet been proved that criminals present any distinct physical conformation, nor can it be established that their mental condition is one of insanity, although, taking them as a whole, the criminal classes are, it is quite true, of a humbly developed mental organization.

Any one who is acquainted with prison life cannot help being struck with the fact that there is a gradual descent in the mental scale, from the occasional criminal, whose crime is the result of imprudence or misfortune, to the insane criminal, who is the victim of positive mental disease. Judging them, therefore, according to the manner of their mental capacity,

they may be broadly divided into four classes: (1) The occasional criminal, who is, to all intents and purposes, sane; (2) the born or habitual criminal, whose intellect is sound, but whose moral sense is more or less perverted; (3) the essential or natural criminal, who is, to a greater or less degree, intellectually and morally weak; (4) the insane criminal.

The various groups have no very distinct boundaries, but merge the one into the other. Linking the occasional with the habitual criminal is the professional criminal *per se*. With him it is surely a matter of calculation whether honesty is or is not the best policy; his gains are usually large, and he is quite prepared to undergo varied terms of imprisonment, regarding them fully compensated for by the periods of licentious liberty he now and then enjoys. He is a criminal from choice.

As regards the habitual or born criminal, the case is somewhat different. In him, also, the intellectual faculties are usually good, but he frequently presents a perverted condition of the moral sense, which may best be described by the term moral obliquity. One of this class, on leaving prison recently, informed us that he would probably soon return, as he could not resist the temptation to steal, or, to use his own words, "I can't help it, sir; it's a mania's upon me." Now this man was a clever tradesman, and could have earned an honest living. The term mania employed by the convict, although expressive, was yet too strong to apply to his condition, for mania implies disease; but the craving "upon him" was not due to disease, but to a gradually perverted development of the moral sense. In some cases this moral obliquity is latent, it is hereditary, and becomes more and more intensified by education, habits, and surroundings. When quite young such persons embark on and continue in a course of crime, encouraged by the approval of elders and stimulated by the applause of companions. Bad these men are, but surely not mad in the strict sense of the term.

We have not educated ourselves up to that point where we can say of the habitual criminal that he is morally insane, and, therefore, irresponsible. Different men display special aptitudes for different occupations. In some cases this mental development exists in a high degree, and because it takes the higher intellectual instead of the lower moral direction, we call it genius and recognize it as a gift, the result of an innate brain power. So it is with the born criminal. He displays an aptitude, sometimes a genius, for crime; but genius of this sort is not insanity, and, therefore, he must be held responsible for his wrong-doing. Plunder and gain are the objects he aims at, and there is method and plan in his operations, in which respect he differs from the weak-minded criminal, who displays little of either. In weak-minded criminals the mental defect assumes the form of both intellectual and moral weakness, the predisposing causes being a degenerate heredity, congenital defect, head injury, and nervous disorder, *e.g.*, epilepsy. In such cases we approach more nearly the insane, and the question of responsibility becomes more difficult to answer. Undoubtedly, there exists, to a certain degree, a state of disease in the form of intellectual defect, more or less severe in different cases, and the moot point comes to be how far their offenses are excusable, owing to the presence of this condition. On the mere dictum of a knowledge of right and wrong they cannot be held irresponsible. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that in many cases their crimes are the result, indirectly at least, of the mental defect under which they labor.

These natural criminals make bad prisoners; they are, as they express it, frequently "in trouble." They are extremely credulous, and induced to break established rules and practice malingering. Malingering is carried out in three different ways—either by inducing disease or inflicting self-injury, by feigning symptoms which have no real existence, or by pretending continuance of genuine disease after recovery has taken place. Among the weak-minded, factitious injury is the most common form, as they possess little initiative power, and are incapable of contriving and carrying out any sustained course of feigned illness. With weak inhibitory will power, with a disinclination to work, and urged on by others, they have been known to sacrifice a limb in a moment of impulse.



## RELIGIOUS.

## DARWINISM AND THEISM.

JOS. POHLE.

*American Ecclesiastical Review, Philadelphia, September.*

**E**VOOLUTION of organisms from a common ancestor is a conception of modern thought. Theology confronts it as a new problem which offers the Church an opportunity to prove that she is as little committed to narrow-mindedness as to a heedless and iniquitous radicalism.

I do not stop here to consider the question of the truth or falsity of Mr. Darwin's doctrine. No matter whether sober-minded scientists may favor or disfavor his views, my only intention is to examine whether Darwinism is, in its very nature, godless, irreligious, and atheistical, or whether its principles when carried to their ultimate, logical consequences, necessarily and irretrievably lead us to the denial of a personal God, and thus land us upon the shores of atheism and agnosticism. Herbert Spencer, the greatest English authority on evolution, teaches that evolution excludes the knowledge of a Creator and the possibility of His work; and many a youth is brought to a crisis in his belief and life by such a representation. Would it not on our part, then, be a suicidal act if we were to drive those unfortunate victims of prejudice away from the ever-decreasing flock of faithful believers, on the shallow plea that the only choice lies between Theism and Darwinism, that he who embraces one has to denounce and give up the other. From a purely pedagogic point of view, such conduct should appear in the highest degree objectionable and imprudent.

True it is that prudence dare not go so far as to permit willingness to yield to deleterious error, or to advise a reckless acceptance of evident and palpable falsehoods. But I think we can furnish ample proof of the fact that even Darwinian principles can logically be pushed to their ultimate issues without clashing with the doctrine of a Maker and Designer of all things.

Darwinism may be considered under two distinct aspects: 1st. As a *scientific hypothesis*, meant to explain the origin of specific types, and drawing its proofs only from the facts and suggestions of Nature itself. 2d. As a *philosophical system*, calculated to explain the phenomena of organic life only by natural selection and other secondary agencies, to the exclusion of a First Cause. Now it is obvious that Darwinism, when looked at in the light of physical science alone, can never come into any conflict with religion, whether natural or Christian. For neither theism nor Christianity are likely to take the smallest interest in the purely scientific question whether species are fixed or changeable. In this matter science itself must and will be recognized as the only competent judge. It is a problem of little interest from the religious point of view, and so far from clashing with theism, it tends naturally to land us in theism. It is only when Darwinism outsteps its boundary lines, and poses and struts before the world as a confirmatory evidence of atheism, agnosticism, monism, pantheism, and the like that it becomes, accidentally as it were, irreligious. It is irreligious when it attempts to eliminate the Creator on the worn-out pretext that the principles of Darwinism seem to be sufficient to account, not only for the further development of species, but also for their origin.

But the wonder is, how thinking men could have suffered themselves to be led astray so far from the path of common sense. A gross misunderstanding and a sad confusion of ideas underlies this whole reasoning. There is a failure to distinguish between the different significations attached to the word "creation."

In the strictest and highest sense, creation is the absolute origination of anything, by God, without preëxisting means or material and is a supernatural act. In the second and lower sense, creation is the formation of anything by God deriva-

tively; that is, by the creation of the preceding matter with the potentiality of evolving new forms from itself. This potentiality having been conferred by God in the first instance, He is said, in this lower sense, to create those subsequent forms.

This distinction between absolute and derivative creation, once thoroughly grasped and constantly kept in view, it is easily seen that the attacks of some Darwinists against creation are simply founded on a misnomer. What sort of a creation do they object to? Absolute or derivative? If they mean to assail the former, how can they hope to score a success, since physical science is absolutely impotent to prove or disprove the doctrine of first origins, and derivative creation precisely coincides with the doctrine of evolution, so far as it is a matter of observed science or legitimate deduction.

Whichever side we may take in this issue, one thing remains certain beyond the possibility of a doubt, viz., that Darwinism cannot, from its own principles alone account for the origin of life. The atheist pleads for spontaneous generation, not that there is any scientific evidence for it, but because we must either believe that life is capable of a purely mechanical or chemical interpretation, or we shall be driven to the absurdity of believing in the existence of God. *Credo quiam absurdum.*

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION—AN HISTORICAL SURVEY.

*Christliche Welt, Leipzig, No. 28.*

**T**HE first indications of an observance of Sunday are found in the Apostolic era. On Palestinian ground, indeed, we have at this time no proofs of Sunday as a holy day beside the observance of the Sabbath as the legal day of rest and worship. Rather, as far as we can now learn, the Sunday is a creation of Gentile Christianity. See I. Cor., xvi.: 2; Rev. i.: 10; Acts xx.: 7. Certain it is, however, that the Jewish observance of the Sabbath exercised a material influence on the introduction of the first day of the week in the Christian Church. This is all the more certain because there existed few, if any, congregations composed entirely of Gentile Christians. But of a transference to Sunday of the ideas associated with the Jewish Sabbath, no mention or hint is given in the entire Christian literature of the times. On the supposition of a transfer of such legalistic conceptions, the words of the Apostle in Gal. iv.: 9, *seq.*; Col. ii.: 8, 16, *seq.*, would be unintelligible. Accordingly, too, there are no signs to show that the early Christians modeled their Sunday observance after the methods and manners of the Jewish Sabbath observance. The conception of Sunday was not so much as a day of rest, but rather as a joyful remembrance of the Resurrection of the Lord, as a sacred day of worship and praise (*Kultustag*), as a day for the assembling of the congregation.

In early post-Apostolic times, and in the age of the old Catholic Church, no material changes were made in this regard. Nearly all the Christian authors of this age emphasize the difference and distinction between the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath. In all the first five centuries of the Christian Church there is not a single Christian author who regards the Christian Sunday as a continuation of the Jewish Sabbath, or declares the former to be a Divine ordinance. The data on this point are found in Zahn's *Geschichte des Sonntags vornehmlich in der alten Kirche*, Hanover, 1878. Occasionally, the writers of this period contrast the two days, but this is always done only to emphasize the difference between them. In the Old Testament command to observe the Sabbath, which in its literal application referred to the Jews as a nation, the Patristic writers recognized a deeper principle of eternal application, namely, the withdrawal from self-work and from sin, for the purpose of serving the Lord in His sanctuary. This moral behest, however, was accepted as applicable not only to one time or place, but as valid for the entire life. Understood in this sense, the Sabbath command

finds its fulfillment neither in the Jewish Sabbath nor in the Christian Sunday. The moral principle in the Sabbath command was thus recognized by the early Christians, but not its legal features. As the true motives for the observance of the Lord's Day they assign, not the Sabbath of the Jews, but the Resurrection of the Lord. It is this great event that gives this day its joyful sanctity.

When Christianity became the State Church in the days of Constantine the Great a material change took place in motives of Sunday observance. As now organized the Church became also a great political power. This made it all the more natural for the Jewish hierarchical system to look to Old Testament models and methods, especially in exercising its power. In the doctrine of Sunday there was indeed little or no change for three centuries, yet the practice of the Church began to degenerate to a legalistic stage. The famous edict of Constantine on the Sunday question was issued on March 7th, 321. By this document the Christian Sunday became the legal holiday of the Empire; at any rate its observance as a day of rest is made obligatory. But nothing is more noteworthy in this Rescript than the fact that Constantine in this writing does not with a single word appeal to the Old Testament Sabbath Law. It is true that in this innovation of the Emperor the prime motive was of a political character; but the character and contents of the document are significant as to the idea of the Sunday then current. From this time on, Emperor and Synods began to issue legal ordinances for the observance of Sunday, but never because of the Sabbath command of the Old Testament. Political interests and public morals were the controlling factors in these measures.

The legal observance of the Sunday on the basis of the Decalogue first begins to appear in the Western Church in the times of Gregory I. In connection with this is the other phenomenon that the emphasis in the observance of the Lord's Day is no longer sought in the worship and praise of the Christian people, but in strict and stringent abstinence from manual labor. The great dogmatician of the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas, gave the scientifico-theological formula to the dogma in this view. The law became an edict of the Church as well as of God, and a test of the obedience of the Christians, which obedience was their prime virtue. The Church commands attendance at Church and Mass, promising rich reward for such obedience. *Opera servilia* are prohibited; *opera liberalia* are allowed.

The German Reformation proceeded from the doctrine that we must first seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and again established the observance of the Sunday on the basis, not of Law, but of the joyful and free worship of God. The Reformers rejected the transfer theory, according to which the legal demands of the Decalogue were regarded as applicable to the Christian Sunday, although recognizing the moral principle underlying the Sabbath observance. Just as little did the Reformers base this observance on any direct command of Jesus Christ. According to the 28th article of the Augsburg Confession, Sunday is an ecclesiastical custom, a venerable traditional rite. Its basis is found chiefly in the words of Christ which promise blessings to those who worship in common, as also in the fact of need of order and system in Church work and worship, and in social and political respect to the welfare of neighbors.

This last mentioned item was of leading importance in this connection for the Geneva Reformer. Calvin most emphatically demanded a day of rest, but he bases this demand upon Sabbath Law as little as Luther does. He regards it as a fact that the observance of the Lord's Day is a human ordinance, no matter how emphatically he insisted upon this period of rest as an absolute necessity for man and beast. How deeply the Reformers were imbued with this doctrine can be seen from the fact that they claim for the Church the rights of controlling Sunday. Luther from the beginning made this a prominent point. The Church, he says, "could make Friday her Sunday." For the individual, the Reformers emphasize the duty of not departing from the usages and customs of the Church in this regard. In no other point do we recognize more clearly the high Christian Idealism of the Reformers than in their teachings concerning the Sunday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TONGUE.

R. VASHON ROGERS.

*Green Bag, Boston, August.*

"THE tongue can no man tame." "The tongue is an unruly evil." These words are well known, yet many attempts have been made to tame and restrain this little member. Perhaps Saint James knew of some of them, and their abortiveness, and so wrote as he did.

The Laws of Menu threatened the direst future punishment to the perjurer, and are as strong as the words of Holy Writ: "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone."

In the land of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies the false witness had his tongue cut out. In Rome the punishment was generally exile, transportation, or disfranchisement. In Germany, if the false-swearer could not pay the damages, he became the slave of the person wronged, and was never allowed to be a witness. The suborner of perjury was condemned to an hundred lashes, to have his head shaved, and to be branded. Among the Visigoths perjury was visited by confiscation, amputation of the hand, shaven head, and scourging. In Saxony the punishment was whipping, or amputation of the two forefingers, and banishment. In Holland, under the old law, it was branding the face, or cutting off the joints of the forefinger. In Schleswig, amputation of the fingers. In Spain, the galleys and loss of teeth. In England perjury was punished sometimes by death, at other times by banishment; then was substituted forfeiture of goods; later on the punishment was fine and imprisonment, and being rendered incapable of ever bearing testimony. By a statute of Elizabeth the punishment was made six months' imprisonment, perpetual infamy, a fine of twenty pounds, and a position in the pillory with both ears nailed to that instrument. The Inquisition treated a false witness with as little mercy as a heretic.

To the old Stuarts of Scotland (we mean those estimable characters, Mary, her son Jamie, and her grandson Charles), swearing seems to have been particularly objectionable—in others, and each had a law passed in the endeavor to stop it. Mary's Act is peculiarly interesting as giving us samples of the oaths then in vogue among the Scottish clergy, nobles, and commonalty, and as making it twice as bad to swear in summer as in spring, thrice worse to swear in autumn, and four times as bad to be profane in winter. The Scotch have always been philosophical, and doubtless understood why profanity varied in criminality with the procession of the equinox.

James himself used, when occasion seemed to require, mighty and big oaths; but consistency was not one of the jewels in the crown of this ex-Calvinist, crypto-Arminian, pseudo-Baptist, and avowed Puritan-hater, as the author of the "Dutch Republic" dubs him. James's favorite oath was, "By my soul"; other renowned monarchs of England had their pet forms of imprecation: William the Conqueror swore, "By God's resurrection and His brightness"; William Rufus, "By Saint Luke's face"; Henry I., "By our Lord's death"; John, "By the feet of God"; and bluff old Hal, "By the Mother of God."

The rollicking Charles II. was anxious, as we can readily imagine, "to curb and suppress all sorts of sin and wickedness, and especially those abominable and much-abounding sins of Drunkenness and all manner of Cursing and Swearing," so with his usual recklessness and extravagance he increased the penalties excessively; in fact, the transitory pleasure of mousing only five oaths would, under this act, have cost a Minister of the Kirk his entire yearly stipend, however large it was. According to its terms each nobleman who should blaspheme, swear, or curse, was to be fined twenty pounds, Scots; each baron, twenty merks; each gentleman, heritor, or burgess, ten merks; each yeoman, forty shillings; each servant, twenty



shillings; toties quoties, each minister in the fifth part of his year's stipend.

In Scotland, it was a most serious matter for any son or daughter, unless "distracted," to curse either father or mother; for such a one was to be put to death without mercy if above sixteen.

By the first code of Connecticut, published in 1650 (and a similar law was passed by the New Haven colony about the same time), such profanity by children was punished in the same manner by death, unless it was proved that the parents had been very unchristianly negligent in the education of such child or children, or had so provoked them by extreme and cruel correction or usage that they had been urged or forced thereunto to preserve themselves from death or maiming.

In Virginia, by the laws of 1610 and 1611, it was enacted that no man use unlawful oaths upon pain of severe punishment for the first offense, for the second to have a bodkin thrust through his tongue, and for a third he was to be brought to a martial court and there receive censure of death.

In September, 1636, the Massachusetts General Court sentenced Robert Shortane for swearing by the blood of God, to have his tongue put into a cleft stick.

Blasphemy against the Almighty, by denying His being or providence, or by contumelious reproaches of our Saviour; and all profane scoffing at the Holy Scriptures, or exposing them to contempt or ridicule, were punished by the English common law by fine or imprisonment, or other infamous corporal punishment.

By the law of Scotland, as it originally stood, the punishment for blasphemy was death. By a statute passed in King William the Third's reign, any person reasoning against the being of God or any person of the Trinity, or the authority of the Holy Scriptures, or the providence of God in the government of the world, was to be imprisoned for the first offense until he should give public satisfaction in sackcloth to the congregation; to be punished more severely for the second offense; and for the third, condemned to death. Thomas Aikenhead (a very appropriate patronymic for such a one) appears to have been the only one executed for this crime in Scotland; his offense consisted in loose talk about Ezra and Mahomet, and in crude anticipations of materialism. He was hanged in 1697, buried beneath the gallows, and all his movables forfeited to the Crown.

In Denmark, by the laws of Christian V., passed in 1683, the blasphemer was beheaded, after having the tongue cut out. About 1650 the Maryland colony enacted that if any person should deny the Holy Trinity he should, for the first offense, be bored through the tongue and fined or imprisoned; for a second offense be branded as a blasphemer, the letter B being stamped on his forehead, with double the fine or imprisonment; and for a third offense he should die, and all his goods be confiscated to the King. In Connecticut, by the Code of 1642, blasphemy against God, the Christian religion, or the Holy Trinity was punishable with death; this statute remained in force until the revision of 1784, when the penalty was changed to whipping on the naked body, not exceeding forty stripes, and sitting in the pillory one hour. In 1821, the present penalty was substituted—that is, a fine of not more than \$100 with imprisonment for not more than a year.

#### WITCHCRAFT AND THE OCCULT.

*Folkebladet, Christiania, No. 13.*

##### II.

THERE have been witches at all times and among all people, viz., people who believed that they had supernatural powers and could do things out of the ordinary run of events and laws. No nation or time has sunk so low that it has not entertained a belief in witches, and no nation or time has risen so high, that it has emancipated itself from the belief. When Christianity became the ruling religion, it did not exterminate the belief, but transformed and regenerated it. The passages in Gen. vi. 1-4 were explained with reference to the belief in demons, and a doctrine was taught about intercourse between

them and women, the offspring of which were witches, specially endowed by the devil with extraordinary powers. As the belief in miracles grew, and the times had run mad on the demonic, the Roman Church encouraged the belief. Sorcery was an illegitimate miracle, yet still a miracle. When one acted in the name of God and by the assistance of angels, he was said to perform a miracle and was counted a holy person and beatified after death. When one, by the means of demons or the devil's help, caused sickness and death, or destroyed the harvest in the fields, he was said to be a sorcerer. It was difficult to make the distinction; for instance, when one by means of demons effected cures. After all a demon is but an angel reversed, *demon est deus inversus*. The French considered the Maid of Orleans a special envoy from God; the English treated her as a witch, possessed of a devil.

At the end of the fifteenth century the Roman Catholic belief in demons and witches and their supernatural powers rose to its highest. Everybody believed that demons walked the earth in human form, and that compacts with the devil were possible and not scarce; they even knew how to enter upon such compacts; what powers they could attain by them; how things went on at the gatherings of witches and devils, etc. We will give a few illustrations, and we assure the reader that we are not romancing. Our narrative can be substantiated by hundreds of documents, many of which we have personally examined.

A compact with the devil is entered upon either privately or publicly, either verbally or by writing. A document from the seventeenth century runs thus: "I, Louis Gaudfridy, do hereby resign all spiritual and temporal values, God, the Holy Virgin, all saints, particularly my patron saint, my guardian angel, the holy John the Baptist, the Saints Peter, Paul, and Francis, and I give myself to Lucifer, now present, with body and soul, and all the graces I possess or ever possessed, excepting the graces attained through the holy sacrament." In return, the devil promised to make Louis Gaudfridy a famous priest and let him live thirty-four years without sickness and sorrow, and to cause all women, whom he might desire, to love him. Most of the documents are signed in blood. The devil attends to this business personally, ordinarily in the guise of a common citizen, but often dressed up as a *Junker*. His name differs according to the country he visits. He is called Alexander, Klaus, Volland, Kasperle, Zucker, Hämmerlein, Tenerchen, Knipperdolling, Maitre, Persil, Joly-Bois, Gabriel, etc., etc. To women he is very courteous and gives money, which, however, usually changes to pot-shares after he has attained his will.

The devil cult was arranged after the pattern of Church worship. An initiation required a baptism in blood, sulphur, and salt. The devil demanded of the candidates abjuration of God, Christ, Christianity, and eternal salvation, and an oath of absolute obedience. After that the candidate was named and a mark was stamped somewhere upon the body. The Spanish sorcerers say that he draws the outline of a turtle upon the eyeball of the left eye. He gives the candidate power to become invisible, to change himself into an animal. The mark on the left eyeball is the fellowship mark and known by all other sorcerers.

The witches' Sabbath is well known. The refrain to the devil's music is, in Germany:

Harr, harr, Teufel, Teufel, spring hie, spring da,  
Hüpf hie, hüpf da, spiel hie, spiel da.

In Scotland it is

Cummer gang ye before, Cummer gang ye,  
If ye will not gang before, Cummer let me.

If a witch falls in the dance, her partner says to her: "You get a red robe," viz., You will be burnt. A most interesting description of witches' balls and feasts was given by the nineteen witches which were burnt in 1610, in Logrono, in the kingdom of Navarre.

Christianity is God-worship. Witchcraft is Devil-worship. The Christian abjures the devil; the witch, God and the saints.

There have always been many more female witches than male, which is explained by woman's greater disposition to the occult.

## Books.

*RALPH RYDER OF BRENT*; A Novel. By Florence Warden. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 337. New York: National Book Company. 1892.

THE story opens with a letter from Meg May to her young sister Nanny, acknowledging the announcement of her engagement to Capt. Dan Ryder (retired list), and congratulating her on the coming event. There is, however, a paragraph in her otherwise pleasant letter which betrays a certain misgiving.

To tell you the truth, though perhaps I ought not to, I met an old lady the other evening, at a most dreary *soirée*, given by one of papa's scientific friends, who filled my head with all sorts of alarming fancies about this Captain Ryder. She is a Miss Anstruther, who goes about a great deal, and is looked upon as a very great swell. She was listening while I told Mrs. Robertson all about it, and interrupted me, as these old ladies always seem to think they have a right to do.

"Ryder!" she squeaked out, looking at me through her gold-rimmed eyeglasses, as if I had done something shocking. "Did you say the name was Ryder, and that he had been in the army?"

I had to say, "Yes."

"Then don't let her have anything to do with him, my dear," she said, laying down the law, as if the whole world had nothing to do but to obey her, "for he is sure to turn out to be some relation to that other Captain Ryder, that dreadful man that nobody talks about;" and she dropped her voice quite low, "Ralph Ryder, of Brent, who," she added, "was the husband of a very dear friend of hers, Lady Ellen Ryder."

Nanny read, and wondered in a vague youthful way what the history of her future husband had been, and whether old Miss Anstruther's wicked Ralph Ryder had been in the family. Down in the depths of her innocent little mind she rather hoped that he had. A villain in the family was almost as interesting as a ghost. Then she thought how strange it was that he knew all about her down to her weakness for almond hard-bake, while she knew very little more about him than his name and profession.

Nanny's next letter to Meg announced that at Dan's insistence, aided by the promise of diamond rings, she had consented to have the wedding immediately without waiting for a trousseau, and Meg at once hurried to her side.

The announcement of "a strange lady" at the cottage at which Nanny was staying, caused her to look at Dan with a laugh, but the expression she caught on his face was one of unmistakable fear. He was relieved at Meg's entrance; but when the latter learnt that he was really Captain Ryder, of Brent, she betrayed unmistakable anxiety. Still she could not stop the marriage now.

And so the service was performed; and when the party retired to the vestry to witness the signatures of bride and bridegroom, Meg stared blankly at the page as she in turn took up the pen.

The bridegroom's entry read: Name "Ralph Ryder," Condition "Bachelor," Age "30."

There were exclamations of surprise, for Captain Ryder had always called himself "Dan," and—"age 30!" Why he was gray-headed.

Captain Ryder explained that Dan was the familiar name he had always gone by in his regiment, and then seeing that they were examining his appearance in bewilderment, he suddenly showed more susceptibility to criticism, and said somewhat irritably that he ought to have dyed his hair to avoid misconceptions on that score.

And so Nanny is launched on her wedded life, knowing nothing of her husband's past, nothing of his family, and, above all, nothing of his relation to that other Ralph Ryder, and his wife, the Lady Ellen.

The newly wedded pair go to Paris where May soon finds that she is under the scrutiny of a wrinkled old dame, and mentioned the fact to her husband. He asked for a description, showed annoyance, and said it was his mother. "Impossible!" exclaimed Nanny; "your mother you say is little over fifty, and was once a beauty, and this woman is seventy-five at least and ugly as she could be."

"Nevertheless," said Dan, "it is my mother. Little woman, our honeymoon is over."

And Dan was right. During his absence the next day, Mrs. Ryder's card was brought to Nanny, and with a pleasant smile, and the softest, kindest voice in the world, the tiny, witch-like creature, was raising her face to the soft young one for a kiss, and was congratulating her already on her marriage. The old lady, however, soon learnt that it was Ralph's plan to settle at Brent Grange, and tried hard to dissuade Nanny from assenting to the plan.

They returned to London, and Nanny proposed a trip to the Grange the next day, for Ralph himself had no recollection of it.

Ralph asked for a day's leave to run down to Aldershot where his old regiment was quartered. His mother was to call for Nanny in the morning, but she sent an excuse, and Nanny, left to her own resources, determined on a trip to Brent.

She ran down to the office to consult a "Bradshaw," and got into conversation with the landlady's daughter, who lived generally in the country, but found the hotel a place full of adventure. Finding Nanny an interested listener, and letting her love of gossip get the better of her prudence, she told of a strange story now going on in the house.

"Well there's an old gentleman here now who came here about three months ago with a handsome lady who seemed perfectly devoted to him. And as for him, he didn't seem to be able to do the least thing for himself. She was his nurse, she said, and the poor gentleman wasn't exactly out of his mind, except just at times, when she had to bring him up to town to see the doctor. And she said it was the wickedness of his wife that had brought this upon him, and that he had just seen her, and he always had an attack after seeing her."

"Poor man! How very dreadful!" said Nanny, sympathetically. "And is the nurse with him this time?"

The young girl glanced about her mysteriously, and lowered her voice.

"No, that's the strange part of it. He's brought quite a young girl with him who, he says, is his wife! and now he is behaving just as if he was sane."

"Perhaps he's cured," suggested Nanny.

"But how about the other wife, the wicked one?"

"She is dead, probably."

"But she was alive two months ago."

"Well he couldn't have married again if his first wife wasn't dead."

"But don't you think," suggested the young girl, mysteriously, "that he may have married her in an interval of sanity, and forgotten that he had a wife already. I wish the nurse would come and explain things, she was a nice lady, and gave me her portrait. Here it is."

"I don't think I like the face much," said Nanny, after looking at it dubiously. "And did you see the old gentleman, too?"

"Yes, I saw him when he came with the nurse, and I saw him to-day, too. Such a change in him! Instead of seeming to be always brooding over his troubles as he was last time, he looks as brisk and happy as a boy."

"Perhaps it *isn't* the same man, but his twin brother," suggested Nanny, much interested.

"Yes, it is the same," said the girl, shaking her head. "Eyes, hair, voice, everything down to the very pin in his tie, a little pearl acorn in a gold cup."

"Oh, the pin is nothing, my husband has a pin like that."

"Your husband!" echoed the young girl, growing suddenly crimson.

Nanny felt disturbed, and hastened away with her "Bradshaw."

She reached the Grange and got into conversation with the gardener. The care-keeper, Mrs. Durrant, was not, he said, at home; but while talking, that lady approached with her brother, and Nanny heard her say she should see Captain Ryder that evening.

"And Ralph had told her he was going to Aldershot!"

Nanny got a glimpse of the woman's features through the trees. It was the woman whose photograph the girl at the hotel had shown her.

[There is mystery, and at the close of every chapter the reader turns to the next expecting to have it cleared up. The author, however, has the happy faculty of keeping her readers in suspense to the very close. It would hence hardly be fair to her to unveil the plot so ingeniously woven. The reader is accordingly referred to the work with assurance that it is a story of fascinating interest.]

*THE BIBLE AND ENGLISH PROSE STYLE.* Selections and Comments. Edited, with an Introduction, by Albert S. Cook. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1892.

THE Editor opens his Introduction with the statement that "to enrich and ennoble the language of a race is to enrich and ennoble the sentiments of every man who has command of that language." He then goes on to show, by a series of quotations from English writings and utterances, that these owe much of their force, beauty, and impressiveness, either to direct Scriptural quotation, or to the Hebraic tone which permeates them.

The imaginative, emotional, Hebraic temperament finds eloquent



utterance in the Hebrew Scriptures. There are matchless passages in these books with which nothing in classic literature will bear comparison; and the author's statement with which the Introduction opens is certainly on the line of the teaching that there can be no thought without language. Whether language can or cannot arouse sentiments previously non-existing, is a point which it is not our province here to discuss; but unquestionably much of the poetry of diction in the illustrative samples in the work are due to Hebraic influence.

The editor has culled some of the choicest gems of the poetic thought of the Bible for the purpose of his argument; brought together some forcible illustrative comments of the importance of the Bible to the student of English, given numerous specimens of English prose style, and a critical analysis of Biblical literature.

The literary excellencies of the Bible, so strongly insisted on here, seem to render it indispensable to the student of English literature, and while there are many who would exclude it from the public schools, it is perhaps, on merely literary grounds, a matter for regret that a thorough familiarity with the Bible is less general now than it was thirty years ago, when education was far less general.

#### GLORIA PATRI, OR, OUR TALKS ABOUT THE TRINITY.

By James Morris Whiton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 162. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1892.

[An attempt to present such a knotty subject as the Trinity, in a way to interest ordinary thinkers and attract the attention of busy men unschooled in theological mysteries, is worthy of praise. In order to facilitate the purpose in view, Doctor Whiton has adopted the form of dialogue, though without giving names to the interlocutors. The theme is treated in five chapters, and an Epilogue. The respective titles of the chapters are "Some Misapprehensions Cleared"; "The Son of God: the Cause of Controversy and the End of It"; "The Word or Form of God, and How to Think of the Incarnation"; "The Neglected Term of the Trinity"; "Supernaturalism, False and True; the Trinitarian Test; Theocentric Theology." Here is Mr. Whiton's summary of his views in regard to the Trinity.]

I WOULD sum up thus what I consider to be meant by the Father and the Son:

(1) The Living Father, Maker of heaven and earth, does not live apart from His creation, but lives in it from the beginning as its Begotten or Filial Life; and this universal Life, whether existing or preëxisting, whether before the world or in the world, through all its myriad ranks from the highest to the lowest, whether in angels or in amœbas, in men or in the Christ, is His Coeternal Word or Son—His utterance, His offspring.

(2) The Living God in His unknown and infinite transcendence above the world is God the Father, but in His revealed immanence in the life of the world is God the Son. In this conception of God, the ancient chasm between God and man, which error has fancied, and sin has exaggerated, is filled at all points, not at one point only (as in the ancient fallacy of the "two natures" that were said to be conjoined in Christ). The immanent is one with the transcendent Power; the Filial Stream is one with its Paternal Fount.

(3) To Christ supremely belongs the name of Son; which includes all the life that is begotten of God. He is the beloved and unique representative of this universal sonship, "the first born," said Paul, "of all creation." In Christ the before unconscious sonship of the world awakes to consciousness of the Father. Worthiest to bear the name of the Son of God, in a preëminent but not exclusive right, is He. Not only has He revealed to orphaned men their partnership with Him in the Life and Love of the All Father. His peerless distinction as the Son is, that in Him shine at their brightest those moral glories which belong to the very crown of Deity. Here, also, is the impregnable ground on which rests all philanthropic imitation of Christ. There is in the lowest man a spark of the Divine Life. There is in the most degraded lives an image of God to be brought out, as Michael Angelo said of the angel in the rough block. Said Paul, "the head of every man is Christ."

The Trinitarian position, however, can never be fully outlined without taking into account a term of it which seems to me to be specially neglected, that is, the Holy Ghost; or, as the American Revisers wish us to say, the Holy Spirit. There is not the slightest reason for conceiving of the Holy Spirit as a distinct Person. This conventional and technical phrase is so misleading that Calvin himself expressed his readiness to abandon it, provided the truth aimed at be otherwise expressed. The Holy Spirit is God Himself in a special form of His activity—God quickening conscience to truth, and love, and righteousness. The personality of the Holy Spirit is the person-

ality of God energizing in this special line of His Power. What is the "communion of the Holy Spirit"? It includes the impartation of the Holy Spirit as a Divine gift to all, in whatever diversities to each, together with the impartation by each to others of his own individual share. The very differences and inequalities of our individual shares are thus designed for an individual communication of benefits, which is to build up the collective life of the whole as a life of love.

The Infinite and Self-Existent and Hidden One, whom the agnostic hesitates even to name, is both the Paternal Source of all that is, and also at the growing tip as at the primal root of all that is—inhabiting all forms with His intelligent Power, and making all that live the multifarious channels of His Filial Stream of life—then, as the Holy Breath, whose promptings generate our prayers, perfecting His life in us by the inspirations which become our aspirations to realize our sonship to Him. Representing all this, the Trinity becomes to us the expression of the Christian idea of God, in His gracious relation to the dependent world. This idea of God has a name to fit it, and that name is "The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost."

PEOPLE AT PISGAH. By Edwin A. Sanborn. 18mo, pp. 185. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1892.

[If any moral can be extracted from what is intended for a piece of pure extravagant fun, like this, it would seem to be that clergymen should beware of retiring to the supposed solitude of the country to collect their thoughts and prepare discourses. The Reverend Doctor Van Nuythlee, pastor of a church in the City of New York, having promised to deliver an address before the Interdenominational Ecumenical Congress at Saratoga, found himself running short of time in which to compose the address. So, on the advice of a friend, he went for a week to North Pisgah in Vermont in order to arrange his thoughts and write out his sentences. There he met with a series of astounding adventures, "Ossa piled on Pelion," out of which the poor Doctor came much the worse for wear. Among these adventures was the purchase, at a high price, of two cows successively, each of which, at the time of purchase, was supposed to have swallowed the Cortright diamond, of which the reverend gentlemen was trustee. The second beast was purchased from one William Blood, who had an affection for the cow which both cheers and inebriates. Before Blood's cow was slaughtered, it was ascertained that the diamond was in possession of a boy in the neighborhood. Thereupon the city pastor sent a message to Blood asking him to take back the cow and return a portion of the money paid. The answer written in reply to this request may be cited as a fair specimen of the author's humor.]

E STEAMED frend i Soled you the Cow and i do not want to Back  
Owt i am Ammaized if there is eny dout about being a fare  
Trade i do not dissire to leave it to a justis of the piece i am willing  
to leve it to that Grate and Impotent judge before whom nothing shal  
be conceeled if she gets off her fead let her have a little soft foder i  
am not bying meny cowes now but if i disside to by eny catel i will  
examine your stock befour perchessing Elsewhere mi Agid muther  
has ben feling verry Slim sense i Soled you the cow i hav bin Seezed  
with a Sevear heddake and i am in no Condishun to do bisnis but i  
hoap to be restoard to ushal helth.

hoapeing thes fu lines will find you injoying the Same blesing i sine  
miself

Your tru frend

WILLIAM BLOOD.

FAIRY TALES IN OTHER LANDS. By Julia Goddard. With Eighty-six Illustrations. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

THE fairy stories which delighted our childhood are for the most part the products of a very remote antiquity, as is evidenced by the fact that native versions of most of them are common to the Slavs, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Persians, and other peoples of Aryan stock. Some of them indeed, have their Chinese and Arab versions, and are supposed by comparative mythologists to have originated among the peoples of those countries. "Jack the Giant Killer" is unquestionably a pure Norse story—a popular version of the old legends of the early Norsemen's struggles with the fierce forces of Nature, and of the typical Norse hero, Thor, the prototype of Jack, or Jan, as he is called in the modern Norse story. In the collection of ten fairy stories in the volume under notice, the writer professedly presents us with ten foreign versions of familiar stories, viz., A Chinese "Beauty and the Beast," a Scandinavian "Jack the Giant Killer," an Egyptian "Puss in Boots," an Ocean "Sleeping Beauty," "Saaoud and his Steed," "Valentine and Orson" in Arabia, a Persian "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Magnus and the White Bear," "Little Sosannah, and her Gold-Wrought Shoe" (a Ninevite Cinderella), and a Japanese "Red Riding Hood."

In an Introduction to the work it is remarked that the reader is rather puzzled to know whether Julia Goddard found her stories in the folk-lore of foreign countries, or whether she adapted the home product to foreign conditions. The problem is, however, not a very intricate one to the student of folk-lore. At any rate, whether old or new, they are all good fairy tales.

## The Press.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The election in Vermont for State officers and members of Congress on Sept. 5 resulted in a Republican plurality of between 19,000 and 20,000. The total vote was much smaller than in 1888. The Republican plurality in September, 1888, was in excess of 28,000; and since 1868 the Republicans have never had less than 22,000 in Presidential years. But in 1890 (the year of the McKinley Act) the Republican plurality fell to about 14,000.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 8.*—The total vote was small, as it was expected to be. In 1888 the national campaign began early, and the whole issue was regarded as of momentous importance by the voters of Vermont. Owing to these and other causes universal interest was aroused, and the campaign was waged with tremendous vigor and enthusiasm. This year the national campaign has not yet reached full headway, owing to the extreme heat of the summer, the surpassing interest in the cholera outbreak, and other circumstances, and this naturally had an effect upon the canvass in Vermont. The first trial of the new ballot law meant a loss of many votes, as the returns plainly prove, and the State Fair kept a large number of voters from the polls. Moreover, the campaign has been the shortest in the history of the State, and altogether it was reasonably expected that there would be a conspicuous decline from the vote of some recent years. The result is better than many competent judges predicted, and Republicans are so well satisfied, and so well entitled to be, that they will observe with perfect cheerfulness the endeavors of the Democrats to find comfort in the returns.

*Boston Journal (Rep.), Sept. 8.*—As a whole the vote of the State shows an unexpected drop. Local causes in a measure may account for this. But there is no doubt but the most serious factor has been the Australian ballot system. This was applied to towns under 3,000 inhabitants for the first time Tuesday. Some of the voters did not understand its operations thoroughly, and remained from the polls. More failed to mark their ballots properly with the result that their votes were lost. We can easily believe that this loss ran as high as 10 per cent. of the vote as estimated in Vermont. This loss, of course, fell most heavily upon the Republicans, as the larger towns, the Democratic strongholds, were familiar with the system in local elections, and, as a result, the number of imperfect ballots was small. But despite this fact, despite the sharp Democratic campaign and the popularity of Colonel Smalley, the Democratic leader received a smaller vote than any leader of the party in a Presidential year for 20 years. This certainly is a significant commentary on the "change of sentiment" which the Democrats have been so loudly declaring as having taken place in Vermont. It surely can afford little comfort for those who have been expecting a "tariff reform" wave. Vermont Republicans have too practical a knowledge of the benefits of Protection to be stampeded.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Sept. 9.*—The people of Vermont have always had the reputation, whether well founded or not, of being exceptionally intelligent; yet it appears that the only explanation which can be given of the falling off in the Republican vote—which, it may be said, is beginning to look serious—was the indisposition of many citizens to confess their ignorance at the polls. Further, several thousand ballots were thrown out as defective.

*Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 8.*—We do not wish to overrate the significance of a normal Republican victory in a sure Republican State, but it is certainly worth while to point out that the Democrats have made no impressions upon

the voters in that commonwealth. A high and holy crusade such as that which is being carried on by Grover Cleveland and his associates ought to gain converts everywhere if it is to gain them anywhere. That it has not impressed the people of Vermont and Rhode Island is pretty good evidence that it is not going to impress the people of Massachusetts or Connecticut either.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 10.*—As the Republican majority in Vermont continues to fall below the early estimates, and very far below the majorities given in other Presidential years, the demand is made from Republican leaders and newspapers that the secret ballot law be repealed. It is understood that the Republican press all over the State has been requested "from headquarters" to make this demand and keep the question before the people. This amounts to an admission that the secret ballot "did it," and a more damaging admission could hardly be made. If it be urged that the new law kept many voters from the polls and prevented ignorant persons from voting, the question at once arises how it happened that the Democrats cast about as large a vote as they did in 1888? Either, then, the ignorance must be pretty well confined to the Republican party up there, or, if equally distributed, the Democratic strength must have greatly increased. Or is repeal asked for on the ground that voters cannot now be told at the polls how they shall vote, as was often the case under the old system? The Vermont Republicans can hardly afford to stand long on this demand of theirs.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 12.*—We now have the vote from Rutland, the last to be heard from of the three large towns in Vermont where McKinley spoke, the others being Burlington and Brattleboro. Inasmuch as the author of the Tariff Law had great audiences in each of these towns, and was "received with the greatest enthusiasm," it is interesting to contrast their vote in September, 1892, with their vote in the corresponding election four years ago, before they had been "blessed by this law," to use McKinley's expression:

	1888.		1892.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Brattleboro.....	1,002	456	862	403
Rutland.....	1,398	926	1,285	983
Burlington.....	1,401	1,014	1,016	1,106
	3,801	2,396	3,113	2,492

We commend these figures to the attention of the Democratic National Committee. They show that the Democrats need pay no attention to towns and cities where McKinley is booked to tell the people how much they have been "blessed."

*Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Sept. 9.*—The falling off of the Republican vote in Vermont is taxing the ingenuity of Protectionist writers in trying to account for it. The *New York Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Press* ascribe the reduction to the working of the new Ballot Law. The *Press* insists that voters stayed away from the polls rather than confess an ignorance as to how to vote. This is a rather flimsy explanation; but it is probably the best that could be devised on short notice. It needs further to be explained, however, why the percentage of falling off in the Republican vote was four times greater than that in the Democratic vote.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—The Republican party is shaken in its stronghold. The Vermont election demonstrates that it is steadily on the decline. The efforts of the high Protection organs to whistle down the adverse wind from the Green Mountains are fruitless. Their cause and their candidates have received a tremendous blow. Convenient resort by them to feeble and familiar subterfuge cannot explain away the reverse they have encountered. Where they supposed they were strongest they exhibit unexpected weakness. If the Vermont verdict is prophetic of the November result, the defeat of the Minne-

apolis candidates in the country at large is already a foregone conclusion. Vermont was depended on by the Republican managers to "boom" their canvass. To strengthen their campaign they sent to that State many of their best speakers. Governor McKinley traveled over the ground in fervent advocacy of "Protection." Senator Proctor pleaded for a "handsome endorsement" of the Harrison candidature. For the Republican nominees the "boodle" was unloosed, and the barrel freely tapped.

*Newark (N. J.) Evening News (Ind.), Sept. 8.*—In a speech at Rutland last week, Senator Proctor said to his old neighbors and constituents: "I wish to impress upon you the importance of the coming September election. It is not a State matter, but a national one. The vote cast for the State ticket next month is really your vote for President and the expression of your choice between the principles of the two great parties. The main question can not be covered up by any State issues. If the Republican party maintain its average majority it will be hailed as a Republican victory. If the Democrats reduce that majority it will be heralded far and wide as an omen of Democratic success in the nation." Mr. Proctor, it would seem, was justified in these deductions, for with unerring regularity the condition of the Republican September majority in Vermont has been in many Presidential campaigns repeated in the November results. In 1872 the Republican plurality was 25,333 and in that year Grant absolutely annihilated Greeley. In 1876 the Republican majority was pulled down to 23,735 and Tilden carried all the doubtful States. In 1880 the Vermont Republicans rolled up a plurality of 26,603 and Garfield was triumphantly elected. In 1884 the majority of the Republicans dropped lower than ever, being only 22,704, and Cleveland swept the country. In 1888 the Vermont Republicans showed their highest strength by the plurality of 28,095, and Cleveland went under and Harrison became President. The returns of the present election so far received indicate that the "handsome majority" was a mere "iridescent dream," for something like 21,000—if indeed such figures are reached—will be the top notch, and that is lower than any other on record. If Mr. Proctor is as good a prophet as he is a student of political history, Vermont's election result is not encouraging to the Republicans.

*Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Sept. 9.*—The preliminary skirmishes in the political field in Arkansas and Vermont have had results quite satisfactory to the Democrats. In Arkansas the Democrats carry the State by an increased majority. In Vermont the Republicans retain their ascendancy, but by a greatly diminished majority. Neither State has been reckoned as "doubtful." The voting in their case was of interest only as a pointer. What it shows is that in a Presidential year, when every effort has been made to bring out the Republican vote, the Republican vote has fallen away. In Arkansas the third party polls a smaller vote than anybody expected it to poll. In South Carolina primary elections to determine who should be the Democratic nominees for Congress have just been concluded. The outcome is a demonstration that the Tillman wing of the Democracy is not very much stronger than the conservative wing. Of the seven districts three have been carried by the conservative Democrats, three by the Tillman men, and one has to hold a second primary to determine who is to be the nominee. Upon the whole the developments seem to favor the Democrats. The Republicans are apathetic in support of the robber tariff, Force Bill, and other party purposes. The Democrats, on the other hand, are solid and aggressive. It would be a very curious thing if the people should vote in November for a continuance of hard times.

#### THE DIRE WORKINGS OF SENSITIVENESS.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 10.*—Ballot reform has developed a new prod-



and in our politics—the “sensitive” voter. The great falling off of the Republican majority in Vermont at the recent election is attributed by Republican organs to this hitherto unknown quantity. The *Burlington Free Press*, for example, says:

Special causes cause the Republicans to lose more than the Democrats from the new method of voting. Illiterate Democrats as a general thing had no scruples about admitting that they could not read their ballots, while most of the illiterate Republicans, of whom there are a few in every town of any size, often chose not to vote rather than to ask another man to mark their ballots for them. Many, especially of the older Republican voters, preferred to stay at home rather than to go through what they considered to be a complicated and perplexing method of voting.

In the same line are the remarks of the *Philadelphia Press*, which says, speaking of New York State:

Thousands of men who had been accustomed all their lives to the simple method of voting a bit of folded paper have remained away from the polls sooner than show any ignorance of the new method. It is a natural sensitiveness which the Republicans must take into account in planning the campaign.

One hardly knows what to say about such pleas as these. What sort of a party is it for which men care so little that they will let it be beaten because they are so “sensitive” that they will not vote in the way provided by law?

#### THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Maine State and Congressional elections were held last Monday. The Republican plurality for Governor was about 12,000. The Republicans carried Maine by 18,000 in September, 1888, and by nearly 19,000 in September, 1890. The total vote last Monday was 12,000 to 15,000 less than the total vote polled in September, 1888.

*New York Tribune (Rep.)*, Sept. 13.—Again Maine leads the way with another Republican victory. While the returns are yet too meagre at the hour of writing to warrant any close estimate of the majority, they indicate about what the Republican leaders in that State have anticipated. The new Australian mode of voting was expected to reduce the aggregate vote, and as the Republican plurality is large, to reduce that plurality, but Democrats have counted upon important changes in Maine, owing to special causes, and the returns thus far do not bear out their theories. Maine is still the star that does not set, and its vote still shows the Republican party as strong and united as it was years ago, when success there was an unflinching sign of national victory. Repeatedly the plurality in Maine has risen above 12,000, and repeatedly it has fallen below that figure. But Democrats have always tried to extract sunbeams from cucumbers after each election in the Pine Tree State, and have almost always contrived to delude themselves. Whether the majority this year proves a little greater or a little less, it is at all events large enough to show that the magnificent Republican host which has so often triumphed, is again ready for the struggle, united, resolute, and inspired by the justice of its cause. It has never been the habit of that party to rely for its victories upon the bragging and shouting in July or September. A feeling of over-confidence is this year the one thing not to be desired, and it is probably well for the Republicans that an ordinary, but not a phenomenal, majority in Maine is indicated by the reports thus far.

*New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.)*, Sept. 14.—Republicans must work, and work hard and persistently, this year. This is not because their cause is weak or that there is any lack of arms and ammunition. Indeed, the fight before them is probably harder than it would be if there were weak spots in the cause, defective arms, and insufficient ammunition. It is just because everything is in their favor—so much so that it may fairly be said that “even the stars in their courses fight for” them—that there is danger. That feeling of confidence which makes a man careless about going to the polls is not the right sort. And there are evi-

dences that we have too much of it. Every man must work, and, above all, must vote. If the Protection cause is defeated this year it will be because the Republicans are so strong that every now and then one of them will fail to vote. Thus they can succeed or defeat themselves.

*Boston Transcript (Rep.)*, Sept. 13.—Both sides made strenuous efforts to poll their full vote, but the Republicans had on the stump orators of national reputation from the East and the West, and if anybody could have aroused the Republican masses they could have done it. Mr. Blaine was induced to write a letter to awaken the lethargic members of the party. All these “rousings” were only successful to save the State by a considerably reduced plurality. The Democrats in the prevailing apathy seem to be able to get out a larger proportion of their vote at the State contests than do the Republicans. It was so in Vermont, and Maine repeats the illustration. Politicians can, and will, draw their own conclusions from such results. One thing is certain, the Democrats will make all the capital they can out of these Republican losses in Vermont and Maine.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.)*, Sept. 13.—Seeing their chance, the Democratic leaders have rung the changes on so-called tariff reform until none of these [New England] States stand on the firm ground that they did a few years ago. With the exception of 1884, when Mr. Blaine was the Republican candidate, Maine has been falling away from the Republican column. The Greenback craze mixed things up in that State very much for a half dozen years, and the local liquor issue has caused numberless entanglements. Massachusetts, which used to give any where from 60,000 to 90,000 Republican majority, has had a Democratic Governor for two years, while its plurality for Mr. Blaine in 1884 was only 24,000, and for Mr. Harrison in 1888 32,000. Rhode Island gave General Grant in 1872 8,000 Republican plurality, Garfield in 1880 7,000, Blaine in 1884 6,000, Harrison in 1888 4,000; while on local contests the Democracy elected a Governor in 1887 and again in 1889. These facts are of great significance. There is no rubbing them out. The same relative Republican loss sustained throughout New England in November as has been experienced in the two States which have just voted, would probably give the opposition the Electoral votes of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Let the situation, therefore, be looked at squarely.

*Boston Globe (Dem.)*, Sept. 15.—Maine has gone Republican, but by a plurality much reduced from that recorded in the last Presidential year. The notable example set by Vermont has been emphasized by the voters of the Dirigo State in a way that neither Mr. Harrison nor the gentlemen who are managing his campaign can possibly fail to understand. The significance of this decided shortage in Republican pluralities in two States that have been accounted as veritable strongholds for the McKinley cause, can indeed scarcely be mistaken in any quarter. There is certainly every reason why the national Democracy should find new encouragement in the results gained in Vermont and Maine. A like falling off in the Republican vote throughout the country next November will mean the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by an overwhelming majority.

*New York Times (Ind.-Dem.)*, Sept. 14.—It cannot be denied that every force except that of public opinion was in favor of the Republicans; but public opinion is the one force of the greatest possible power and importance in settling the result in November. If it has withstood all the opposing influences at the command of the Republicans in Maine, it cannot be expected to do less in other States. Yet encouraging as is this evidence of the course of public opinion, we urgently advise the friends of reform not to place too much reliance on it. It will have one effect that must

be taken into account. It will drive the Republicans to desperation. They will not fail to resort to every device, every resource that they can possibly invent, to prevent the catastrophe of which they are now warned. If the increased effort to which this will unquestionably excite them is met by over-confidence on the part of the Democrats, the latter would be in grave danger of losing, despite the chances now so obviously in their favor. But if the facts are taken soberly, and the advantage now clearly on their side is followed up at every point, the good cause is, in all human probability, sure to win.

*New York Sun (Dem.)*, Sept. 14.—The prophetic significance of the September returns from Maine in Presidential years was for many years greatly exaggerated. Democrats learned not to bank upon them too heavily as far back as the Hancock year, when the party went wild in September over the announcement that a Democratic candidate for Governor had actually received a plurality of the votes in Maine. In November of that year Garfield carried the State by about 9,000 plurality.

*New York World (Dem.)*, Sept. 13.—Maine follows Vermont in a great slump in the Republican vote and plurality. The State of Blaine, Reed, Frye, Hale, and Manley, which has been overrun with Republican speakers of national renown and deluged with monopoly money, has dropped one-third of its Republican plurality. From 18,000 to 12,000 or less—“what a fall is there, my countrymen!” The majority of the ex-Czar Reed is reduced from 4,800 in 1890 to 2,000.

*New York Herald (Ind.)*, Sept. 13.—The result is not encouraging to the Republicans, the majority for Cleaves, their candidate for Governor, showing a significant decrease when compared with State elections in previous years. The latest estimates show a Republican plurality of but 11,600, as against 18,000 or 19,000, which the Pine Tree State ordinarily gives Republican candidates. Following so closely on the notable slump in Vermont, it may well cause the Republican managers anxiety as to the outcome of the Presidential contest in November.

#### DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

*Dispatch from Augusta, New York Tribune*, Sept. 13.—It was a fair day and in every way conducive to the bringing out of a large vote. Fair weather usually is favorable to Republican success in the State, and to-day it had a tendency in that direction. For the first time the Australian ballot was in use, and as far as heard from it operated as smoothly as could be expected, although there is no question but what it was against the Republicans and tended to injure the Republican vote more than the Democratic. In the 5th Ward of this city, for instance, seventeen votes were thrown out because of imperfection. Of these twelve were Republicans. If this ratio prevailed throughout the State the consequence can readily be seen.

*Dispatch from Bangor, New York Times*, Sept. 13.—Congressman Boutelle (Rep.) opened proceedings this morning by an allusion in his paper, the *Whig*, to his opponent for Congress, as having been concerned in the famous Peter Bennett robbery, and closed tonight with the words: “Damn the Australian ballot!” As the State has always been Republican, the election officers were in nearly all places two-thirds Republican; so fraud cannot be charged on the Democrats.

#### INTERESTING FEATURES.

*Dispatch from Portland, New York Sun*, Sept. 13.—The Republicans have made tremendous efforts to increase their vote this year by flooding the State with their ablest speakers and bringing the great influence of James G. Blaine to bear through his letter on the issues of the canvass, which appeared immediately after the letter of acceptance of President Harrison. They have ostentatiously

made admissions of expected decrease in their plurality in order to conceal the extreme efforts they have made, and to enable them to claim a great success as against their deplorable failure in Vermont. They have made a fight on national issues, and prepared to claim a result favorable to them as a great national success, "the first Republican gun for 1892."

*Dispatch from Bangor, New York Herald, Sept. 13.*—Every effort had been made to get out the vote. Henry Cabot Lodge, Representative Burrows, J. Sloat Fassett, and other Republican orators of national fame, were brought into the State, while Representatives Reed, Boutelle, Dingley, and Milliken, and Senators Hale and Frye urged their followers to roll up a heavy vote. "Joe" Manley, known the country over as the friend of James G. Blaine, personally managed the battle for the Republicans, and Mr. Blaine himself issued the famous letter at the time when it was thought it would have the best effect upon the Republicans.

*Dispatch from Bangor, New York Times, Sept. 13.*—The result is attributed chiefly to the great prominence which national issues have been given in the canvass, the tariff reform issue having been pressed constantly to the front by the Democrats. There are several peculiar features to the election. Portland, the largest city in the State, and the home of Reed, has had a ramrod enforcement of the Prohibition Law for two years, but Saturday night the Republican Sheriff gave permission to all dealers to sell, and the dramshops have been wide open ever since. Congressman Dingley lives in a manufacturing city, the second in size in the State. He loses it to the Democrats by over 200 votes. Boutelle's district includes the great farming regions adjacent to the Canada line, but even the farmers there are not gulled by the Protection idea, and some of the largest towns have gone Democratic. Augusta, the capital and the home of Blaine, shows a Democratic gain of 600.

#### MR. BLAINE ON THE ISSUES.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Sept. 8.*—It is significant that the three issues stated by the Maine statesman are the same as the first three treated by President Harrison in his letter of acceptance, though the President gave them in reversed order—the currency, reciprocity, and Protection. Mr. Blaine's letter will be read in all sections of the country, and it will serve the purpose as well as a dozen or a hundred campaign speeches, for it shows that he is heart and soul for the Republican cause, and still in sympathy with the cardinal principles of Republicanism.

*Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Sept. 7.*—No one who reads this letter will fail to be impressed with the fact that Mr. Blaine does not consider free and fair elections to be one of the leading issues. He does not refer to it. He would have the Republican party confine its attention to the three questions of which his letter treats. While Republicans agree that it is unwise to multiply issues, it is the common opinion that the party must not abandon the position it has taken in many national conventions in favor of a free ballot and an honest count. It must be said that Mr. Blaine does not fully understand the convictions, the purposes, and the temper of the Republican party of to-day if he thinks that the issue of an honest ballot will be ignored or slighted.

*Boston Advertiser (Rep.), Sept. 8.*—Achilles is not sulking in his tent. He has come forth into the open, has drawn his sword, that is to say his pen, which is mightier than any Damascus blade, and has smitten the enemy hip and thigh. They richly deserve their fate.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 8.*—Blaine's letter is interesting, of course. He is always interesting when he speaks or writes; but after carefully perusing his letter, all must be profoundly impressed at the unwritten word that is vainly sought. The unwritten word of the Blaine letter is "Harrison." There is not

the remotest allusion to him; not even a reference to the President; and the fact of that unwritten word will smoulder in hundreds of thousands of Republican memories.

*Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Sept. 8.*—Mr. Blaine's interest in the platform is not only distinctly defined as confined to three of the features in it; any interest in the candidates upon that platform is something that would not appear in his letter to exist at all with him. The candidates of parties are wont to be an inspiration to those who support parties in their efforts to gain the Presidency. They are nominated for this purpose. They are a concrete embodiment of principle. A party that has good principles to commend it to the people—as Mr. Blaine says the Republican party has, even if he does limit the number from among those they profess in giving them his endorsement—is not completely equipped in its appeal to the people if it fails to supplement such principles by presenting a good candidate as their representative. Mr. Blaine leaves the public in the dark as to his opinion on this matter. He says not a word about its candidate either for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency. In this great contest for those offices, he is silent as to endorsement or praise. In his indirect allusions to the President, he tells us that the President's impulse and first intention was to go wrong in arranging the tariff, that he has been but partially saved by later advice in this respect, and then he leaves it. Mr. Blaine makes his own selection in praising Republican principles; he studiously omits to praise Republican candidates at all. It strikes us that this selection and this silence are alike significant.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—Mr. Blaine's campaign letter, which is to take the place of Mr. Blaine himself on the stump, is far more significant for its omissions than for its declarations. Coming right on the heels of the Harrison letter of acceptance, which bears the same date as the letter of Mr. Blaine, it is impossible not to see that it was made public as a protest against the blundering of the President in his selection of the issues of the campaign, as the famous "reciprocity" declaration of the then Secretary of State was a protest against the President's blunder in advocating the cardinal principle of the McKinley Bill as it passed the House. Who is the real head of the Republican party, the President-candidate, whose fortunes are at stake and into whose hands the banner of the party has been placed, or the "back number," who was turned down at the Convention, who refuses to deliver a single speech for the candidate, and who tears from the banner a large part of its material and slaps the candidate's face with it?

*Savannah News (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—Very naturally Mr. Blaine desires it to be thought that his reciprocity policy is a great thing for the country. It has not been productive of many benefits yet, and doesn't promise to be productive of many, because it is applied only where it does not interfere with the Protective policy. The limit of the good it is likely to do has about been reached, if the Protective system is adhered to, because the Republican party will not permit the privileges of the protected interests to be abridged in any degree. Notwithstanding reciprocity the farmers pay just as much for their agricultural implements and machinery and for clothing and household utensils as they did before reciprocity was thought of. The reciprocity policy will have to be widened into a Free Trade policy before the masses of the people are likely to feel any good effects from it.

*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—The significant feature of Mr. Blaine's letter is that it omits all reference to the Minneapolis Convention, the platform there adopted, and the ticket there nominated. Not a syllable drops from his pen in support of Mr. Harrison or his Administration; not a word that can be construed into an endorsement. This is no mere oversight. It does not arise from the fact that

Mr. Blaine was too intent on the issues to remember the candidates. It was clearly intentional with the purpose of showing the public how little he esteemed the President. He evidently wished to convey the impression that he thought even the poorest kind of Republican Administration preferable to a Democratic one. Highly significant also is Mr. Blaine's utter failure to make mention of the Force Bill issue, brought so conspicuously to the front by the Minneapolis platform. This Mr. Blaine ignores altogether. Evidently he appreciates the fact, as Mr. Harrison also seems to do, that the Convention made a mistake in adopting the idea which Mr. Harrison brought so prominently to the front a few years ago. The plumed knight is an astute politician and he realizes that the people of America are in no temper for accepting further encroachments on their right of suffrage.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—Instead of submitting a series of disquisitions on fourteen topics he confines himself to three—the McKinley tariff, reciprocity, and the bank note tax. He does this "on purpose," for he says in so many words: "The three issues which I have given are the issues on which I would arraign the Democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions," etc. The issue most conspicuous by its absence from Mr. Blaine's letter is the Force Bill. The deliberate abstinence from any allusion to this matter is especially noticeable because great emphasis is laid upon the issue both in the Minneapolis platform and in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance. The Republicans have made this issue, and they must meet it. The Harrison Republicans are committed and must press it. The Blaine Republicans may ignore it, but they cannot shut it out by their silence. The difference between the two wings of the party is tactical, not material. Mr. Blaine thinks it would be bad policy to threaten the country with a law to destroy the freedom of elections during the campaign, but his wing of the party would flop with the Harrison wing if the party should capture the Presidency and the House.

*Chicago Times (Dem.), Sept. 8.*—There is nothing to cause surprise in the fact that Mr. Blaine has discovered a mare's nest and seeks to use it for the benefit of his party. Mr. Blaine is a shrewd politician and appreciates the necessity of avoiding the real issue of the campaign. In a letter intended to do duty in lieu of speeches from the stump, Mr. Blaine says: "Under these circumstances it is a matter of extraordinary surprise that the Democratic Convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of State banks." He says further: "I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted, but we would keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad." There is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the Democratic Convention passed "resolutions for the revival of the State banks." In his latter statement Mr. Blaine explains the impossibility of such a revival. He knows what changes have been produced by the people's experience during the last quarter of a century. He knows that notes of State banks could not circulate as money under any circumstances. But he is incapable of grasping the true reason for the demand made in the Democratic national platform. The record will prove to him that the State bank note circulation was not the condition precedent to the creation of national banks. That condition was the issue of United States notes, and the people readily accepted the better money, thus driving the poorer out of circulation, reversing what was known as the Gresham Law through the greater intelligence of those having use for money in the transaction of their business. It is true, as Mr. Blaine states, that no holder of a national bank note has suffered loss through the failure of the issuing bank. But it is also true as to



the greenback, issued directly by the Government, and for the sole benefit of the people. The national banks of the country are seeking relief from the necessity of issuing notes. Their issues are constantly being withdrawn, and their place in the paper currency of the country is being supplied by the issue of silver notes. In competition with such paper money no notes of banks would pass current, and no political party is dominated by statesmen so ignorant as not to be aware of the fact. But the Democratic Convention declared specifically that taxation should be confined to the purposes of revenue. In accordance with that principle they demand the repeal of a law never intended to produce a revenue and never insisted upon save for the benefit of banks, granted unwarranted powers of sovereignty under the false plea that it was to aid the Government suppress the rebellion. If Republicans seek to inject this issue into the campaign they will be readily met by their opponents and the people instructed as to the cost of the blunder committed by the dominant party while the country was in the throes of a gigantic rebellion.

*Providence Journal (Ind.), Sept. 8.*—This, of course, is a very shrewd selection of the ground for fighting and of the issue, and one which he and his party have a perfect right to make. It amounts to forcing the hand of the Democrats; it draws the line and dares the opposite party to toe it. If the Democrats accept the challenge and, through their candidate's letter of acceptance and the utterances of their other leaders, come out squarely for the tariff and taxation principle laid down in their platform, we can have an active, vitalized, and interesting campaign. If they do not there is no possibility of having it. All the vitality and interest will be gone out of the contest, and it will remain the dull and uninteresting affair it has been thus far. The voters will divide in accordance with the various small reasons or prejudices in the minds of each, but there will be no virility or aggressiveness on either side. The Democracy will have to rely on the inherited or acquired prejudices of its usual followers; they will have no clear and inspiring rallying cry. The Republicans will fall back on a reiteration of the general principle of Protection as modified by the recent programme of reciprocity, which Mr. Blaine very properly makes much of. That means, practically, an extension of the large area of free trade which we now enjoy so as to include both Americas. As against that not inconsiderable advantage the Democrats, if they do not toe the revenue tariff mark which has been drawn for them, can offer only that peculiar "tariff reform" of theirs which bitter experience has taught us to know means only weak and timid nibbling at the existing tariff without attacking its essential principle. The American people will decline to become very much aroused over such a choice or interested in its outcome.

#### MR. CLEVELAND AND THE HILL MEN.

Last week Mr. Cleveland left his summer home at Buzzard's Bay and spent two days in New York City conferring with the Democratic managers. It is understood that his especial purpose was to talk with the New York politicians who are particularly conspicuous as "machine" men, and have always been prominently identified with Senator Hill's wing of the party. He had long interviews with Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Croker, and Mr. McLaughlin, the leading representatives of this element.

On Sept. 9 there was a large Democratic ratification meeting in New York City under the auspices of Tammany Hall. The speakers and the resolutions expressed perfect loyalty to the national ticket and platform of the Democratic party.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Sept. 9.*—Conference by Mr. Cleveland with the party leaders in the State is a natural and legitimate proceeding. It would undoubtedly be pleasing for the

Republicans to detect the Democratic candidate for President on one side, and Chairman Murphy, Mr. Sheehan, Richard Croker, and Hugh McLaughlin on the other in the act of making faces or indulging in childish quarrels. That the partisan adversary will be deprived of that form of entertainment is painfully evident from the understanding established between the Democratic managers. Mr. Cleveland, it is safe to say, has made to the regulars no concession that would hamper, in office, his independence of action. Nor is there reason to suppose that the leaders have asked him to do anything of the kind. They are conversant enough with his characteristics and with public opinion to understand that a "deal" at this time would be impracticable and impolitic. All they care to know is that Mr. Cleveland is the Democratic candidate, fairly nominated on a sound Democratic platform. They are at liberty to comprehend, moreover, that he represents the best type of reform and progressive Democracy, and that as such representative his candidature appeals irresistibly to the independent and dispassionate judgment of the whole people. They ought to understand that the very nature of his candidacy and the means by which it was brought about will tend to lighten the labors of the politicians and the organizations and to expedite the movement of the party toward the goal of triumph. In convention action the Democracy vindicated its best traditions and gave a strong impetus to its higher aspirations. It should adhere in the campaign to the same elevated and resolute standard that distinguished its convention action.

*Brooklyn Citizen (Hill organ), Sept. 10.*—What we venture to predict is that, when the votes are counted on election night, the fact will appear that, wherever the influence of Senator Hill is greatest, there the Democratic cause has made the most notable headway. If, from this time forward, the Mugwumps who desire the success of Mr. Cleveland will relieve themselves from all anxiety as to what the Hill men will do, and give their undivided attention to the work of keeping their Mugwump friends in line, they will find themselves engaged in a task for which they are much better fitted than that of instructing Democrats, and one, too, that will be more likely than the other to advance the cause in which, we doubt not, they are earnestly engaged.

*Hartford Post (Rep.), Sept. 10.*—One of the qualities of Grover Cleveland's character, the quality concerning which his real friends have boasted most, is his alleged independence. The New York Times has been preaching daily concerning this quality of his character and has been asserting that because of it he commanded the respect and esteem of a large majority of the people of New York; that he could, therefore, carry New York State whatever Hill's political heels might do. It is because of this quality also that his admirers have called him greater than his party. But apparently this phase of his character is at stake. We find even in the special reports of Democratic papers the assertion made with more or less joy that Cleveland has submitted to the very element which his worshipers have boasted he could do without. In a moment of Democratic consternation over the prospects, he has hurried to New York for the purpose of inviting to dinner such choice Democratic spirits as Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker. It was left to them to decide whether they would accept the invitation or not. They did not do the inviting.

*Boston Transcript (Rep.), Sept. 10.*—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal alleges that Mr. Cleveland did not see Senator Hill while in New York City, and "humbled himself before Tammany Hall to no purpose." Per contra, Mr. Cleveland says, according to this correspondent, the result of his visit was quite satisfactory, and "the prospects for Democratic success are good." It is not denied that Cleveland saw those Democratic leaders—(Croker, Murphy, and Sheehan), without whose support Hill would be of small account in New York politics. But the people

are likely to decide this Presidential election without regard to party wire-pullers, or even political demagogues claiming the privileges of leadership. We remain of the opinion, expressed some time ago, that Hill's support would drive away from Mr. Cleveland more votes than it would bring to him. So that it is possible the Democratic candidate was not over-anxious to see Hill. However this may be, it appears as though the disgruntled politicians of both parties in New York had been placated to about the same degree—a state of things which would render the battle in New York a severe one.

*Murat Halstead in the Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Sept. 9.*—Mr. Whitney has been assiduous, versatile, and vigorous in holding down Mr. Cleveland's fool friends, of which he has the largest stock of any public man in the country, and, therefore, Mr. Cleveland comes in person. He should see Hill. The people will remember the fair notice served the other day by the Sun, that Cleveland had to do something to make it possible for Mr. Hill to take part in the campaign. Well, the bootblacks and the newsboys who congregate daily between the Sun and the World buildings, and have a mass-meeting, which is not an organized, deliberative body, over the evening editions, know that without the help of Hill there is no hope for Cleveland, and that things have gone so far there is very little chance for Cleveland anyhow. There is to be dust on Mr. Cleveland's knees when he returns to Gray Gables, and there is to be another turn of the screw in the iron machine that humiliates and suppresses with ignominy all who were for Cleveland before he was nominated, or the Cleveland campaign will enter upon a hopeless stage.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Sept. 10.*—Tammany is in the ring. Last night's meeting apparently settled the question as to the attitude of this great political organization in the present campaign. This assemblage, too, immediately following the visit of Mr. Cleveland to New York and personal consultation with recognized Tammany leaders, must be regarded as one of great significance. It might be said that such a political club, with its well-known history, could not possibly afford to keep out of such a contest as that now pending, and that it is only intended to make a show of work for public effect; but there is good reason to believe that Congressmen Cockran and Fellows, the men who made the two most important speeches for Senator Hill in the Chicago Convention, were entirely sincere in their declarations upon this occasion, and that their loyal feeling as thus manifested is fully sustained by their associates and followers. Some idea of the magnitude of the Tammany organization may be learned when it is stated that this was simply a meeting of the General Committee of the Wigwam, which itself numbers more than 2,500 men. These are the workers of the great local machine, the men who do the speaking and the vote-getting. Each man understood what was expected of him, that he was looked for to acquit himself creditably in the eyes of the Democracy of the whole country. This was the first meeting of the General Committee since the Democratic National Convention. Three full months have elapsed, time enough to allow everybody to cool off, to forget, for the time being at least, his personal disappointment. To-day the word will be passed all along the line, and every effort will be made to poll a Democratic vote in the great city on the Hudson that will nearly if not quite nullify everything the other side can do down to the Harlem.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Sept. 10.*—If Governor Hill consents to go on the stump and advocate Mr. Cleveland's election he will show himself the most accommodating forgetter of slander and villification that the history of American politics furnishes. The Republican newspapers have said a good many hard things of Senator Hill and his methods; but they have said nothing more severe than the St. Louis

*Republic*, which claims to be the leading Democratic newspaper of the West; the *Memphis Commercial*, the *Nashville American*, the *Charleston News and Courier*, the *Boston Herald*, and other leading Democratic organs have said. These newspapers have vied with each other in their efforts to blacken Hill's reputation and drive him out of the Democratic party. The most earnest newspaper support of Mr. Cleveland comes from the papers that have been loudest in their denunciation of Hill. For three years the *New York Post* and *Times* have flaunted in his face the charge that he is a political trickster, a consorter with thieves and gamblers, and too treacherous to be trusted; and is it any wonder if he is in no hurry now to turn in and support for President the man who stands as the representative of these slanderers? Politics is said to make strange bed-fellows, and it doubtless does; but when David B. Hill permits Major Jones, of St. Louis, Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, and E. L. Godkin to tuck him under the same comforter with Grover Cleveland, all past records of political reconciliations will be eclipsed.

*Baltimore American (Rep.)*, Sept. 10.—No body has been able to discover the ingredients of Democratic harmony in New York. It is more unstable and elusive than any compound as yet investigated. It would puzzle any scientific mind, except possibly one of the cast of Mr. Whitney's, to find out how a strong appetite for spoils, excessive self-will, hatred, bull-headedness, hypocrisy, distrust, and treachery could unite to form anything homogeneous without a fear of momentary disintegration and explosion. But Mr. Whitney apparently had confidence in his own skill to make things work together well. To be sure, he had Don Dickinson as help around the table, but there were important omissions. Where were Hill and Dana? If they were not invited, such an oversight must be corrected as speedily as possible. Mr. Cleveland can hardly object to discussing, at table, harmony and success with two such important leaders of his party. The little left-handed compliments he has received at their hands were only intended as a playful sort of chastisement for his sin in allowing his head to grow any larger without first consulting them. They must dine with Mr. Cleveland. They are good fighters in their way, and serious work will be necessary for all Democrats this fall.

*New York Voice (Proh.)*, Sept. 15.—There can be no longer any doubt of it. Grover Cleveland has bent the knee to Tammany Hall. His visit to this city last week and his conference at the Victoria Hotel with Croker (head of Tammany Hall), Murphy, Sheehan, and Whitney was followed immediately by certain events that tell the story. First came the big meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, in which Bourke Cockran admitted that he and his friends had made a mistake at Chicago and are now convinced that Cleveland is the strongest nominee that could have been named. The General Committee, following this cue, enthusiastically endorsed him in a set of ringing resolutions. Simultaneously the *Sun*, Tammany's organ, which has been the most brutal enemy Cleveland ever had (not excepting any Republican paper), comes out with leading editorials declaring that Mr. Cleveland has assured the Tammany leaders that, if elected, he will distribute all patronage in this State through the medium of the regular party machinery, and the *Sun* accordingly whoops now for Cleveland with surprising spirit. Moreover, the lesser leaders of Tammany are losing no opportunity to express through newspaper interviews their new-born admiration for Mr. Cleveland.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND THE FORCE BILL.

*Hebrew Standard (Dem., New York)*, Sept. 9.—The position taken by the President on the Force Bill is like his position in the tariff policy, an attempt of trimming which will fail of

its purpose equally as much. The Republican party saw that it was making a mistake in following the lead of Benjamin Harrison when he egged on his representatives, Lodge and Hoar, to push the measure on the House and Senate, and allowed themselves to be coerced by the extremists to embody the passage of a Force Bill in its platform. But they cannot wriggle out, and the President's turning and twisting comes also too late. He advocates now a commission, but everybody knows that if the Republican party were successful at the polls the measure would turn up again with all its vigor and despotic ugliness, and be pushed through. The South, of course, is afraid of it. Even Southern Republicans are opposed to it because if passed it would turn everything upside down in the Southern States, would unsettle business, throttle enterprise, and drive Northern capital away. The Northern capitalist knows well enough that his investment would be hazardous enough under forced negro dominion. The Northern citizen knows that such legislation as is represented by the Force Bill is a relic of the Civil War, and he is as anxious as the Southern citizen is to bury every recollection of that strife out of sight. He knows that prosperity is only possible if peace prevails, and with the constant stirring up of bad blood between the races peace is impossible. The Republican party, however, which lived so long by flaunting the bloody shirt, cannot rest without bringing up from the grave some reminiscences of the fratricidal contest, and this Force Bill legislation is brought into the contest as some attempt to keep up a semblance of fight between North and South. The only hope which the Republican party has in perpetuating itself is by the subjugation of the intelligence, the energy, the enterprise of the Southern white people to the rule of the negro, and as the negro, left to himself, will not vote as the Hoars and Lodges want him to, they attempt to have Federal officials vote for him. That is all. Well, such bids as these will not be accepted by the people. From the very letter of the President the people can see that there is a lack of honesty, sincerity, and good faith in the councils of the Republican party. All they want is to keep in power and protect further their "dear friends," the money kings and industrial barons. The people see through it, and will no longer trust the party that has so woefully deceived and defrauded them.

*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Sept. 8.—In March, 1891, after the adjournment of the Reed Congress, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* was admitted to the sacred precincts of the White House, and was accorded an interview with the President. The correspondent describes him as "standing upon the rug in front of the open fire, with his hands deeply buried in his pockets, talking in a direct and forcible fashion about the work of the Administration during the winter, the Congress just gone, and incidentally upon the work of the future." In this attitude and humor the President discussed the Force Bill, and denied emphatically that it was a local issue, or one upon which "a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections." On the contrary, he held it to be a national issue, to be settled by national legislation. The correspondent thus quotes the President:

It will not do for the people of any section to say that they must be let alone; that it is a local question to be settled by the States or whether we shall have honest elections or not. This might be said if it were not for the fact that the principle is an issue in national elections, and the inequality upon the floor of the House of Representatives is so great that it cannot be ignored. Whether it shall become a dominant issue in the immediate campaign, or in the near future, is a question of whether the northern part of the country will consent to such inequality of representation in the administration of national affairs.

This interview appeared in the *New York Tribune*, and was telegraphed to the country from New York under date of March 17, 1891. It makes very interesting reading just now, and exhibits Mr. Harrison in the favorite rôle of Mr.

Blaine, as the Artful Dodger of American politics.

#### MR. REID'S CONVERSION.

*Puck (Ind.-Dem.)*, Sept. 7.—The Prodigal Son returning to his Father is a beautiful and touching occasion, provided that the suggestion is not too strongly forced upon us that the Prodigal is affected less by a real sense of contrition for his misdeeds than by an inordinate fondness for veal. And the penitent who humbly confesses his sin and abases himself at the feet of him whom he acknowledges as his moral superior, is a sight to move strong men to boot the abject slave into the middle of next week, the moment it becomes apparent that he is only a miserable hypocrite who is actuated by no conviction of moral turpitude, but only by an assurance of material benefits to be received. It is a pity that these observations should form an appropriate introduction to anything we may have to say in regard to Mr. Whitelaw Reid's position toward the Typographical Union. In fact, it is so humiliating to our professional pride that the editor of a great daily, no matter what his politics, should prove traitor to a cause in which we both were hitherto united,—the cause of the working-man at large as distinguished from that of any clique or confederation of clans—it is so offensive to our high ideals of American statesmanship and American citizenship to mark a candidate for the second highest office in the land seeking election on hands and knees from his life-long opponents, that we are really unable dispassionately to discuss this most recent case of snap conversion, which came as late as that of Saul of Tarsus, and has proved as unsatisfactory as that of Ananias and Sapphira.

#### FOREIGN MATTERS.

##### VENEZUELA.

*Boston Advertiser*, Sept. 13.—While the people of Venezuela have been struggling with the demon of civil war, the neighbors of that unhappy State have not been slow to take advantage of its helplessness. The colony of British Guiana, or Demerara, although pledged by a treaty to make no effort to get possession of the eastern boundary of Venezuela, has made a steady advance upon the Venezuelan territory until at least one-third of that territory has been overrun. The cause for this advance lies in the fact that in the territory thus unjustly acquired lie valuable gold mines and the Orinoco River; and the people of Venezuela, weakened by successive revolutions, are in no proper situation to repel the advance of the British invaders. In this juncture, however, the United States which has no interest in the matter beyond the protection of a comparatively helpless American republic, has apparently stepped in to save the people of Venezuela from a high-handed seizure of their territory by the British colony. The expedition of Admiral Walker to Venezuela is quite generally believed to be an indication that the present Administration will not permit the attempted seizure of a large slice of Venezuela, and the presence of the American fleet in Venezuelan waters is taken as a very emphatic protest against any further move on the part of the British authorities in the direction of occupying Venezuelan territory. If President Harrison has taken the attitude which has been imputed to him in this matter, he has maintained the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. As long ago as 1887, when Mr. Cleveland was President, Secretary Bayard instructed Minister Phelps to communicate to the British Government the information that the United States heartily objected to the action of the Demerara colony, and to offer the services of the American Government in the settlement of any disputes concerning territorial questions. Neither the offer nor the warning of the United States was heeded, and the British colonists have continued, under the protection of the home Gov-



ernment, their advance into the Venezuelan territories. Apparently the time has come for this country to take more forcible action, if the Monroe Doctrine is to be upheld and the advance of Admiral Walker and the American fleet to La Guayra indicates that the President is determined to uphold that doctrine. The intervention and protection of the United States has been requested by the authorities of Venezuela, and apparently the case is one which demands some action on the part of the American Government.

#### GERMAN POLITICS.

*New York Sun, Sept. 13.*—Although reports from Berlin have, for some time, been vague and to some extent conflicting, it is at last possible to form some notion of the programme which the Government will try to carry out, and of the Parliamentary forces on which it will rely. It is believed that the Military Bill will retain the system of three years' service in principle, while reducing the period of training to two years in practice. To obtain the assent of the Reichstag to this measure, Chancellor Caprivi must depend on a combination of the Ultramontanes with the extreme Conservatives, strengthened by as many scattering votes as he may be able to pick up. If the proposal were confined to a reduction of the term of service from three years to two, it would be opposed by the extreme Conservatives, who denounce any weakening of the army, but it would be welcomed by the Freisinnige or Radical party, by the National-Liberals, and by the Socialists. By the mass of the German population the three years spent under the colors are regarded as a grievous curtailment of a man's active life; but they think they would have more to lose than win by a provision that conscripts should be kept in training only for two years, because this concession would be coupled with an arrangement for calling out a much larger number of conscripts each year and for materially increasing the cost of the standing army. At present, the sum appropriated in Germany for military purposes is about \$100,000,000, and it is said that \$20,000,000 will be added by the new bill. To obtain the revenue needed to meet this augmented outlay will require the imposition of taxes on spirits and tobacco, the mere rumor of which has excited widespread irritation and dismay. It is well understood that Chancellor Caprivi must have promised fresh concessions to the Ultramontanes to induce them to vote for the bills increasing the annual number of conscripts and aggravating the present fiscal burdens. It is hard to see what form such concessions can take except that of a measure substantially identical with the School Bill, which provoked vehement remonstrance on the part of the Protestants of Prussia, and which was consequently abandoned. It is not the custom of the Prussian Clericals to give anything for nothing, or to make payment in advance for promises unfulfilled or unproclaimed. They are perfectly aware that without their help the projected Army Bill cannot be passed, and they will undoubtedly insist upon the Prussian Government's committing itself to a compliance with their local demands in the Landtag before they vote in the Reichstag for its military measure affecting the empire as a whole.

#### THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

##### CHOLERA AND DRINK.

*Syracuse Journal, Sept. 10.*—Cholera has worked great ravages in this country in the past and it is interesting to note the physical conditions and habits of its victims. During the epidemic in New York in 1832, of 204 cases in the Park Hospital, only six were temperate and all of these recovered, while 122 of the others died. In Great Britain, in the same year, five-sixths of all who perished were intemperate. In one or two villages every drunkard died, while not a single member of

a temperance society lost his life. In Paisley, England, in 1848, there were 337 cases of cholera and one patient was temperate. The cases of cholera were one for every 181 inhabitants, but among the temperate portion there was only one case to each 2,000. Of 386 persons connected with the total abstinence societies only one died, and he had been a member for only three months and had not yet outlived the effects of former intemperance. In New Orleans during the last epidemic the order of the Sons of Temperance appointed a committee to ascertain the number of deaths from cholera among their members. It was found that there were 1,243 members in the city and suburbs, and among these only three deaths had occurred. The proportion of deaths in the city was fifteen per thousand of the population, but among the Sons of Temperance there was only one death to every 400, or about one-sixth of the average death rate. In New York City in 1832 two among the 5,000 members of the temperance societies died. Of the Hibernian Temperance Society, made up of workingmen, not one death occurred among 123 members, thus proving that people who labor are in no greater danger than others, provided they leave intoxicants alone. A distinguished New York physician, commenting on the situation, said: "Had not it been for the sale and use of spirits there had not been cholera enough in the city to have caused the cessation of business for a single day." In the city of Washington the health authorities became so convinced of the dangers of the drinking habit in connection with cholera, that they caused the saloons to be closed for three months. All these facts go to prove that the excessive use of liquor during the prevalence of a cholera epidemic is in the nature of suicide.

*Troy Times, Sept. 8.*—There was a cholera epidemic in Albany in 1832, and 366 persons died, all but four of whom belonged to the drinking classes. Some of the testimony from Albany is very interesting. Packer, Prentice & Co., large furriers, had in their employ 400 persons, and no ardent spirits were used. They had only two cases of cholera. Mr. Delavan testified that he had two gangs of laborers at work, one on a large block of buildings and the other on a clay bank in another part of the city. They became very much frightened and proposed to quit work, but he persuaded them to remain and let intoxicants alone. Of the building gang one refused to stop drinking, and died; of the other gang all followed his advice, and not one died. On the opposite side of the clay bank another gang of diggers continued to work and stuck to their whiskey. One-third of that gang died of cholera. In Albany during that epidemic only one member in 2,500 of the temperance societies died; among the rest of the population one in sixty died.

##### THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOTE.

*Letter from Columbia, New York Voice, Sept. 15.*—The Prohibition majority at the Democratic primaries in South Carolina will be about 10,000. The vote has been very much larger than it was at first thought it would be. The Prohibitionists have carried twenty-seven out of the thirty-five counties in the State. Had more systematic work been done every county, excepting perhaps Richland and Charleston, would have been carried. The Prohibitionists are, nevertheless, very much encouraged with the outlook, and before the close of the year expect to have stringent Prohibition laws passed. Returns from the thirty-five counties give the following totals: entire vote at the Democratic primaries, 88,474; whole vote on the Prohibition question, 68,829; whole vote for Prohibition, 39,244; whole vote against Prohibition, 29,658; majority for Prohibition, 9,859. The Prohibitionists have not yet agreed upon the bill they will present to the next Legislature, but it will probably be something like the Childs Bill. It is now thought that the Senate, which last year opposed the Prohibition Law, will be fav-

orable to any such bill this year, and the liquor men are very much disgruntled and threaten to go into the Republican party and try and defeat the Prohibition movement.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### THE CHOLERA.

The *British Medical Journal* for Sept. 3 prints an abstract of an address on cholera by Mr. Earnest Hall, Chairman of the British National Health Society and editor of the *British Medical Journal*.

"The incubation period of cholera was stated by medical authorities at from one to fifteen days; its average was put at from two to five days. So that it was quite possible—indeed, unavoidable—that many should pass through our ports in apparent health who, after a few days, developed serious or fatal cholera.

"Quarantine had been defined as an elaborate system of leakiness; impossible if it were complete, because implying isolation and arrest of intercourse; useless and dangerous if incomplete, because inviting a false reliance and offering a false security. Medical inspection, with the powers of detention, was a more real precaution and more easily made effective; but under the circumstances it was only a sieve, which would strain off the coarser majority of cases, but through whose many apertures the more subtle were already passing, and would pass.

"Armed with old and new knowledge, we might grasp the nettle with a good heart, and would find it robbed now of much of its former sting.

"We might lay aside all pedantry and mystery-talk of 'epidemic constitution,' 'pandemic waves,' 'telluric influences,' 'cholera blasts,' 'cholera clouds,' 'blue mists,' and the like terms of art with which an amiable class of meteorologists had delighted to cloak ignorance. Asiatic cholera was 'a filth disease, which was carried by dirty people to dirty places.' 'Filth disease' was the plain English for zymotic, and it was sometimes the victims of the 'dirty people' who were the carriers of the poison; it only developed where it found dirty places in the sanitary sense, and dirty habits of drinking polluted water and living on a polluted soil.

"Cholera did not travel by air waves or blasts. We could drink cholera and eat cholera, but we could not 'catch' cholera in the sense in which we catch measles, scarlatina, or whooping-cough, so that we had ascertained that with proper appliances and due precautions (of which he would speak later on), the sick could be nursed without fear of the nurse catching the disease. Cholera was carried by men in their clothing, and their secretions along the lines of human intercourse. Earlier epidemics of Asiatic cholera took three years to reach us, by caravan and fitful travel, from its Asian home. It came now, not as a pedestrian or a horseman, but by locomotive and fast steamboat. The present epidemic raged in Kashmir in May, and had traveled to us in three months by the Trans-Caspian and Trans-Caucasian railways, and, mounting the Volga by steamer, it had found in the filth of Russian villages and towns ample material for devastating conflagration by the way, destroying 5,000 to 6,000 lives daily in the Russian Empire as it passed along."

*New York Evening Post, Sept. 13.*—Nothing is more extraordinary in the present cholera excitement than the popular ignorance which is apparent in this city and its suburbs as to the dangers of infection by cholera. There is no respectable medical authority who will not say that there is no possible danger of infection except by personal contact with the germs of the disease itself. So long as people are kept away from this, if the distance be no more than a few feet, there is no possible danger of infection. Yet one would think to hear many people talk, that the germs were floating in the air and that it was dangerous to pass within hailing distance of a vessel which had cholera

cases on board. In fact, a passenger on a North River ferryboat was heard to exclaim, as the boat passed near an ocean steamer that had been released from Quarantine and was lying in the river: "It is an outrage to take us so near to that!" The man who expressed that opinion was in more danger of a stroke of lightning from a clear sky than he was of being hit with a cholera germ. Undoubtedly, the headings of the sensational newspapers have had a great deal to do with deceiving people. The continual allusion to all incoming vessels, either having cholera aboard or suspected of having it, as "Pest Ships" has been sufficient to make many people believe that cholera was a pestilence like small-pox. The conduct of the Long Island bay men, brutal and thoroughly savage as it is, is explainable on this ground. They have been feeding exclusively upon the sensational press, and have taken its pictures and statements of the situation as truth.

*Christian Intelligencer (New York), Sept. 7.*—The Central Labor Federation of this city met, as usual, on Sunday, and passed a resolution exhibiting the want of discrimination which too often characterizes its action. After a preamble, the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That we demand of Dr. Jenkins, the health officer of this port, that no distinction be made between cabin and steerage passengers, and that both be treated with equal severity for the protection of the city and country.

RESOLVED, That if Dr. Jenkins does not protect the city and country in this way, measures will be adopted to have him impeached.

The domineering tone adopted by the foreign element of the population of this city is evident in the foregoing. "We demand" is present in its usual offensiveness. Native Americans are not in the habit of using the words. A "distinction" is to be made with supreme propriety between the cabin and the steerage passengers. The average man of the one class is clean, washes himself every day; the average man of the other class is not clean, and is not fond of ablutions. The one class has not been exposed to contagion, the other comes from the midst of it. As men, the one class is entitled to no special privileges; but as regards exposure, personal habits, the condition of clothing and luggage, the one may with eminent propriety be submitted to a much shorter quarantine than the latter. If the action is intended to operate against ships bringing no steerage emigrants, it is still more unjust and uncalled for.

#### THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

*New York Sun, Sept. 13.*—The entire country will be glad of the safe return of Lieutenant Peary and of his success in the arduous explorations that took him to North Greenland fifteen months ago. Under his leadership, one of the smallest parties that ever entered Arctic waters, with a meagre outfit costing only a few thousands of dollars, has accomplished results which, in geographical value and interest, will compare with those of the most famous and effective expeditions. Lieutenant Peary has placed his name among the foremost of Arctic explorers. Lieutenant Peary has proved the truth and value of the theory he originated, that the way to find and map the north coast of Greenland was to use the great ice cap of the interior as a highway. This supposition, though based upon his own earlier experience in sledging on the inland ice, was not approved by some of the leading authorities. The theory, however, has now become a demonstrated fact. Peary and Astrup, with their dog teams, have traveled over six hundred miles northeast on this ice cap, and have seen the Arctic Sea along a hitherto unknown coast line. Peary has proved that Lockwood and Brainard, when they attained 83° 24' N. Lat. in May, 1882, had practically reached the most northern point of Greenland, if indeed the islands they saw were not north of the highest portion of the mainland. It seems probable from the condensed report which Lieutenant Peary has sent to the *Sun*, that the mainland coast reaches its most northern point west of Meigs Fiord, and that from that point it trends nearly southeast. For four days Peary paralleled the

coast line he had discovered in a southeast direction. When he started homeward from Independence Bay, he was about two hundred miles southeast of the point reached by Lockwood. The east coast, sighted by Lambert in the 17th Century, is approximately 200 statute miles a little east of south of Independence Bay; and Cape Bismarck, further south, discovered in 1870, is about two hundred and eighty miles from the point where Peary turned back. He can now supply the data necessary for mapping, approximately, this northern and northeastern coast line, and he has proved that Greenland does not extend as far north by about a hundred miles as was thought probable. In rendering this service to geography Lieutenant Peary has accomplished probably the most brilliant feat of sledge traveling on record. From the time he struck the ice cap on his return trip, until he reached McCormick Bay, he averaged, as nearly as can now be computed, twenty-three miles a day, although for fourteen days he struggled through soft snow and was shrouded in the snow clouds at an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level. When he emerged from the mist he made thirty miles a day until he reached McCormick Bay. The general average of five of the leading sledge expeditions in Arctic regions is 18.4 miles, and we are not aware that Peary's feat has been surpassed by any expedition, unless it be that of Dr. Rae, hundreds of miles further south in the Hudson Bay region. Peary has proved his claim that the inland ice is the royal road to the far north; and there is little doubt that, if future attempts are made upon the North Pole, the explorers will utilize the path Peary has broken to get within striking distance of that elusive goal. The explorer saw abundant animal life along the coast line he traced. No explorer on land has yet passed north of the haunts of the musk ox, or often escaped the keen quest of the mosquito. Lieutenant Peary has ascertained the northern limit of the ice cap, and on his journey toward the Pole he skirted the inner edge of the great fiords and mighty glaciers which we have known only in their western portions. He has ascertained many facts that will improve the mapping of the eastern shores of the great channel leading north to the Arctic Sea through Smith Sound. He is the first to fully explore the wide arm of Baffin's Bay known as Inglefield Gulf, which penetrates far inland.

#### OBITUARY.

##### JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

*Providence Journal, Sept. 8.*—Art was not with him the ruling passion. But no man can become a really great artist with whom it is not. Whittier was hardly an artist at all. He had a certain fineness of perception—a quick eye both for natural and moral beauty,—but the true, the vital lyric impulse was singularly lacking. Perhaps it would have been incongruous if the laureate of New England country life had been otherwise than he was.

Whittier had the gift neither of humor nor of satire. With the humane spirit of the Quaker there was mingled the unrelenting earnestness of the Puritan. He has abundant toleration, but no breadth of view. His horizon is as contracted as that of the country town. This makes his poetry of little account when he comes to deal with men. His ballads of the "Maud Muller" type are, in fact, slightly absurd; the note of pastoral simplicity is a century or so too late.

Perhaps the best eulogy which can be pronounced over the dead poet is that he has given innocent pleasure to a great many excellent, if not highly cultured, people. We can hardly conceive of his poetry becoming classic. But it is not necessary, nor even desirable, that all poetry should be classic. Whittier touched the popular heart, and we need not anticipate the time, should it ever come, when he will be as entirely forgotten as "L. E. L." or Mrs. Hemans. The man himself was greater than the poet. His burning

zeal for the cause of freedom, the work which he accomplished in the Abolition movement, are potent reasons for gratitude and should be enduring monuments to his memory. And this work which he accomplished may have been of greater moral value to mankind than any amount of poetry.

*Boston Herald, Sept. 9.*—The spirit of the aggressive moral reformer and the spirit of the Quaker were really incompatible, and the spirit of the former conquered in the case of Whittier. His poems were not at all the poems of the non-resistant. That quarter was the last one to which the reader would have attributed their authorship. The man was made much what he was by the anti-slavery controversy. He was in this as entirely as were any of his apostles. It carried him into active politics. He did not follow Garrison and the men of his school in holding his hand from this work. He engaged in it eagerly. It was not a part of the mission he felt to be his to attend caucuses, though we have little doubt that he would have done this had he felt it necessary to advance the cause he had at heart; but he was willing to be a candidate for office, and took nominations for Congress and for Presidential Elector. It would be difficult to imagine him at home in the former body; but his feelings of political fellowship were so strong that they never left him, even in the many placid years of his latest life. His continuance as a Republican adherent, no doubt, came largely from the memory of battles on the part of that party in which he had participated, as well as of remembrance of encounters with the enemy whom it had opposed. He could not leave the one or go into alliance with the other, even when he saw many of his former associates taking this course. He was a natural fighter, though he was trained in other respects in the Quaker faith. He had the feeling of the old warhorse when the battle was on. Of course he fought primarily from principle. We would not question for a moment that this was his underlying and paramount motive; but, unlike those with whom he had acted in anti-slavery battles, he could not take his eye from the old standard. The call to this was answered without reservation, and he never recognized the possibility of being reasoned away from it.

##### FRANCIS KERNAN.

*Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 8.*—A good man died when Francis Kernan passed away. Lawyer, statesman, patriot, and Democrat, he deserved well of his fellow-citizens. While the greater measure of his services was rendered to an earlier generation, the force of his salutary example survived the period of his natural life. Mr. Kernan was a Democratic leader in this commonwealth when it cost something to be a Democrat. Whether the party was in the majority or the minority, he adhered loyally to its standards whenever he believed it in the right. His fidelity to principle was strikingly illustrated in the memorable canvass of 1872 when, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, he was made the target of as narrow and prejudiced a crusade as ever was waged by unscrupulous politicians. Compensation for his unmerited defeat at that time was made by his election to represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States. In the Senate Mr. Kernan was an upright and useful member. His participation in politics since his retirement has been only incidental, but he invariably has thrown his influence in the party in wholesome and progressive directions. At the bar Mr. Kernan achieved greater distinction than in the political field. He ranked rightly among the most effective advocates and ablest counselors in the commonwealth. Faithful to every obligation, upright in every walk of his existence, kindly and generous in every personal relation, it can be said of him truthfully that he "nobly bore without reproach the grand old name of gentleman."



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- Mendenhall (James William). Prof. W. F. Whitlock, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 18 pp.
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- Bryn Mawr College. Mary W. Fisher. *Home-Maker*, Sept., 9 pp. Illus., Descriptive.
- Carlyle and the Rose-Goddess. George Strachey, British Minister at Dresden. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 17 pp.
- Civics—As a School Study. W. K. Wickes. *Lend-A-Hand*, Sept., 8 pp. Urges the teaching of Civics in our Schools and Colleges.
- Classical Study: How It May Be Made More Interesting for Preparatory Students. Winthrop D. Sheldon, of Cambridge. *School and College*, Sept., 10½ pp.
- Clergymen, Some Talk About. Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskill. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 11 pp.
- Edward VI.: Spoiler of Schools. Arthur F. Leach. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 17 pp. Historical article to show that Edward VI. does not deserve the reputation he has gained as one of the founders of English education.
- English Centres (the), Among. Edward T. Divine. *University Extension*, Sept., 5 pp. Something about the work in England.
- Greek Play (A) on the Prairies. *Rev. of Revs.*, Sept., 3½ pp. Illus. Descriptive of Iowa College, and of the production of the "Electra" of Sophocles.
- Irish Superstitions About Birds. *Month*, London, Sept., 4 pp.
- Last Decade of the Last Century. Prof. J. W. Hales. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 20 pp. Literature in the latter part of the eighteenth century.
- Latin, Teaching, Talks on. IV. Senior, Tyro, and Miss Meyn. W. C. Collar, of the Roxbury Latin School. *School and College*, Sept., 10 pp.
- Literature in America. Josiah H. Penniman. *University Extension*, Sept., 5½ pp.
- Minerva's Mother: A Character Study. A. G. Gale. *Overland*, Oct., 16 pp.
- Poet (A) of His Century. E. Cavazza. *New World*, Sept., 16 pp. The poet referred to is George Francis Savage-Armstrong.
- Profit and Loss. Frank Harris. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 43 pp. A story.
- Rhythm and Rhyme. F. C. Kolb. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, Sept., 15 pp. The beauty of rhythm, etc.
- Shelley, Stray Thoughts on. Philip Hemans. *Merry England*, London, Sept., 10 pp.
- Song of the Harper. Eighteenth Dynasty. 1700-1400 B.C. *Biblia*, Sept., 2 pp. History and metrical translation of the most noted of the lyrical poems of the Ancient Egyptians.
- Stage (the), Talent and Genius on. George Bariow. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 10 pp.
- Swanton Mill. The Rev. Dr. Jessopp. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 14 pp. A story representing Norfolk folk-lore.
- University Extension, A Step Forward in. Michael E. Sadler. *University Extension*, Sept., 6 pp.
- University of California (The). Millicent W. Shinn. *Overland*, Oct., 24 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- University Extension Conference at Chautauqua. John H. Vincent. *University Extension*, Sept., 6 pp.

## POLITICAL.

- Egypt, The Strategic Value of. Major Otto Wachs. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 14 pp. A consideration of the Egyptian question.
- French Empress (The) and the German War: A Reply. Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 6 pp.
- Home Rule and Federation, An American View of. Albert Shaw. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 13 pp.
- Home Rule, How to Drive It Home. Frederic Harrison. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 15 pp. With a Home Rule Government, the writer advises certain measures to make Home Rule effective.
- Italian Colony (The) on the Red Sea. The Marquis A. di San Giuliano, Member of the Italian Cabinet. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 18 pp. Descriptive.
- Presidency (the), The Contest for. Prof. Goldwin Smith. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 13 pp. Discusses the results of our Presidential campaign.
- Zollverein (A) of the British Dominions. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., Late Premier of New Zealand. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 11 pp.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Balaam's Prophecies—Their Form and Import. Prof. W. W. Martin. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 13 pp.
- Bengal Missionary (a), Recollections of. The Rev. A. P. Neele. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, London, Sept., 4 pp.
- Christianity, The Essence of. Otto Pfeleiderer. *New World*, Sept., 30 pp. Presents the distinctive moral and spiritual content of Christianity.
- Christian Endeavor Movement (the), The Significance of. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. *Home-Maker*, Sept., 10 pp. Illus.
- Constitution (Our Fragmentary). The Rev. J. H. Potts, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 18 pp. The Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- Darwinism and the Bible, The Convergence of. Concerning Man and the Supreme Being. William M. Hughes, S.T.D. *Mag. Christian Lit.*, Sept., 7 pp.

- Divine Love and Intelligence. James C. Parsons. *New World*, Sept., 25 pp. Vindicates our right to believe in "Divine Love and Intelligence," against Spencerian denials.
- Ecclesiastical Impedimenta. J. Macbride Sterrett. *New World*, Sept., 14 pp. The advantages and disadvantages of ecclesiasticism.
- Egyptian Religion (The Ancient). J. A. S. Grant-Bey, M.D., LL.D. *Biblia*, Sept., 7½ pp.
- Huguenots (The). The Rev. William Loughnan. *Month*, London, Sept., 18 pp. The persecution of the Huguenots from a Roman Catholic point of view.
- Huxley (Professor) as a Theologian. Prof. Sanday. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 17 pp. Critique of "Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions."
- Jesus (The Poet). The Rev. C. S. Nutter, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 5 pp. Calls attention to the poetic teachings of Christ.
- Lincoln Case (The). The Rev. John Morris. *Month*, London, Sept., 14 pp. Comments on the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln.
- Maclaren (Alexander). How Men Get Their Sermons. The Rev. John Edwards. *Preacher's Mag.*, Sept., 7½ pp.
- Missionary Society (the Church), the Establishment of, Events Leading to. The Rev. Charles Hole, B.A. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, London, Sept., 12 pp.
- Missions and Miracles. The Rev. G. Ensor. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, London, Sept., 16 pp. Discusses the absence of miraculous credentials in the missions of the present day.
- Moses: His Life and Its Lessons—The Second Appearance as a Deliverer. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. *Preacher's Mag.*, Sept., 6 pp.
- New Testament Criticism and Religious Belief. Orello Cone. *New World*, Sept., 23 pp. The relation of New Testament criticism to religious belief.
- Non-Kneelants, and Others. *Month*, London, Sept., 6 pp. Interesting information relating to postures, etc.
- Prescience of Future Conditions Impossible. Prof. L. D. McCave, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 14 pp.
- Religions, the History of, The Role of, in Modern Religious Education. Jean Réville. *New World*, Sept., 16 pp.
- Saviour (Our), The Letter of, to Abgar. The Rev. Herbert Thurston. *Month*, London, Sept., 23 pp. Historical evidence, etc.
- Spiritualism in Its True Character. *Month*, London, Sept., 20 pp. Spiritualism as opposed to Bible and the teaching of the Catholic Church.
- Uganda Missionaries (the), Letters from. The Revs. G. K. Baskerville and R. H. Walker, and Mr. G. L. Pilkington. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, London, Sept., 14 pp.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Animals, The Protective Colour in. The Rev. B. G. Johns. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 16 pp.
- Canine Morals and Manners. Dr. Louis Robinson. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 15 pp.
- Cholera and Cleanliness in Russia. E. B. Lanin. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 15 pp. Full of facts to show that the unclean condition of the Russians has much to do with the cholera.
- Duratta's Hittite Letter. *Biblia*, Sept., 2½ pp. Duratta was King of Mian, in Southern Armenia, and lived about 1500 to 1450 B.C.
- Electrical Study (An). Vere Withington. *Overland*, Oct., 16 pp.
- Mars. Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 16 pp. An article of great interest.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Chinaman (The) in America. The Rev. A. J. Hanson. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 7 pp.
- Extradition and Rendition of Fugitive Criminals in the American Colonies, 1693 to the Adoption of the Constitution. John D. Lindsay. *National Mag.*, Sept., 10 pp.
- Halifax, Social Life in. M. Tremaine. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 9 pp. Illus.
- Immigration and Inter-State Migration, Report of Committee on. *Lend-A-Hand*, Sept., 17 pp.
- Indian (the), Preparation of, for Citizenship. Alice C. Fletcher. *Lend-A-Hand*, Sept., 8 pp.
- Japan (New). F. T. Piggott. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 11 pp.
- Leisler Troubles (The) in New York 1688-1692. *National Mag.*, Sept., 24 pp. Illus. Historical.
- Lepers (the) of Siberia. "A King's Daughter" Among. *Rev. of Revs.*, Sept., 5½ pp. Illus. The work of Miss Kate Marsden.
- Peace (Industrial), The Growth of. John Rae. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 17 pp. The results of the Labor Commission in the treatment of trade disputes. Specially refers to the Board of Arbitration, the Joint Committee of Conciliation, and the sliding scale.
- Police Matrons, Employment of, Progress in. Caroline A. Kennard. *Lend-A-Hand*, Sept., 4 pp.
- Political Economy (An Ethical), Wanted. The Rev. C. H. Zimmerman. *Meth. Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 8 pp. Argues that our present political economy is inequitable and injurious.
- Prison-Reform, The Hopeful Side of. Warren F. Spalding. *Lend-A-Hand*, Sept., 6 pp.
- Rumselling at the World's Fair. The Nation as a Partner in the Saloon-Business. Boston Monday Lecture. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, Sept., 12 pp.
- Social Betterment. Nicholas Gilman. *New World*, Sept., 18 pp. Discusses social reform.
- Strikes and Their Remedies. A Report from the Antipodes on Conciliation and Arbitration. *Rev. of Revs.*, Sept., 6½ pp. With Portraits. Calls attention to the "Report of the Royal Commission on Strikes," published by the Government of New South Wales.
- Woman in the State—Her Rights and Duties. The Rev. J. Berry. *Preacher's Mag.*, Sept., 6 pp.
- Workingman (The) His Own Capitalist. Governmental Supervision of Corporations. W. O. McDowell. *Our Day*, Sept., 9 pp.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Agawam (Ancient)—Modern Springfield. Frank Allaben. *National Mag.*, Sept., 15 pp. Illus. Historical and descriptive.
- Alaskan Summer (An). Mrs. Mabel Classon. *Overland*, Oct., 22 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Arabi, The Release of. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 10 pp. Pleads the case of Arabi Pasha.
- Barcelona. *Cornhill*, London, Sept., 12 pp.
- Belvidere, The Captive Counties of. A. C. Opie. *Merry England*, London, Sept., 11 pp. The narrative of the imprisonment of Lady Belvidere, one of the converts to the Catholic Church.

## Current Events.

- Canoeing for Women. Madge Robertson. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 1 pp.
- Cricket in Canada. II. G. G. Lindsey. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Columbus, The Character of. The Rev. D. Wise, D.D. *Meth Rev.*, Sept.-Oct., 15 pp.
- Easter Island and Its First Apostle. Part I. The Rev. Henry Gibson. *Month.*, London, Sept., 14 pp. Descriptive and historical.
- Evolution Not Revolution in Modern Warfare. Spenser Wilkinson. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 10 pp. Answers Col. Eldale's article in the *Contemporary* for August.
- Flora Sacra. A. E. P. R. Dowling. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Sept., 7 pp.
- France, How She Saved the Thirteen Colonies. Douglas Brymner. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 5 pp. The Story of Beaumarchais and his help to the Colonies.
- Hamilton-Burr Duel (The)—A Study. Daniel Van Pelt. *National Mag.*, Sept., 12 pp. Illus.
- Harvesting Machine (the), Evolution of. H. L. Conard. *National Mag.*, Sept., 10 pp. With sketch of the life of Cyrus H. McCormick.
- Lawn-Tennis in California. J. J. Archibald. *Overland*, Oct., 12 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- New York City, Letter Announcing Purchase of—Original Document. *National Mag.*, Sept., 5 pp. Illus.
- New Zealand, Globe-Trotting in. The Countess of Galloway. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 13 pp. Descriptive of travel in New Zealand.
- "Short Service," In Defense of. Gen. Sir John Adye, G.C.B., R.A. *XIX Cent.*, London, Sept., 12 pp. Has reference to the English Army.
- Sport in Virginia. Horace Hutchinson. *Longman's*, London, Sept., 5 pp.
- St. Lawrence (The). IV. Historic Canadian Waterways. J. M. Le Moine. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Strand Improvements (The). Herbert B. Horne. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Sept., 7 pp.
- Stuttgart, A Sojourn in. Ethel Longley. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Sept., 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Telugu County (the), A Tour in. Letter from the Rev. J. Cain. *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, London, Sept., 2 pp.
- Washington and Morris. Some Interesting Letters of. E. Leslie Gilliams. *National Mag.*, Sept., 8 pp.
- Yellow Jack. *Cornhill*, London, Sept., 8 pp. On yellow fever.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

- Africa, Travels in, During the Years 1882-1886. Dr. Wilhelm Junker. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, Illus., \$3.
- America and Columbus, The Song of; or, the Story of the New World: A Greeting to Columbus and Columbia, and Historical Narrative of the Voyages and Career of Columbus. A National and Patriotic Poem in Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America. Kinahan Cornwallis. The *Daily Investigator*. Cloth, \$1.
- Bacteria (the), The Story of. T. M. Prudden, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c.
- Beautiful Land of Nod. Stories, Poems, Allegories, Tables, etc., etc. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Morrill, Higgins, & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.
- Beauties of Nature, and the Wonders of the World We Live in. Sir John Lubbock, F.R.S. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, Illus.
- Bible (The) and English Prose Style. Selections and Comments. Edited with an Introduction by Albert S. Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. Cloth, 55c.
- Catmur's Cave. Richard Dowling. National Book Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Children of the King. F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Cholera (Asiatic), Treatise on. Edited by Edmund C. Wendt in Association with Drs. J. C. Peters, Ely McClellan, J. B. Hamilton, and G. M. Steinberg. W. Wood & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$3.
- Christ (The Indwelling), and Other Sermons. Henry Allon, D.D. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.75.
- Christian Church (the), History of, A.D. 1-600. By the late Dr. Wilhelm Moeller. Translated from the German by Andrew Rutherford. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.75.
- Christianity Between Sundays. The Rev. George Hodges. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.
- Columbus, The Career of. C. Elton. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Drinking-Water and Ice Supplies, and Their Relations to Health and Disease. T. M. Prudden, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c.
- Dust and Its Dangers. T. M. Prudden, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c.
- Dynamics and Motors, The Practical Management of. F. B. Crocker and S. S. Wheeler. D. Van Nostrand Co. Cloth, \$1.
- East and West. A Story of New-Born Ohio. Edward Everett Hale. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Fairy Tales in Other Lands. Julia Goddard. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25.
- Germain's Marriage. A Talk of Peasant Life in France. Translated from the French of George Sand. Richmond, Croscup, & Co. *Edition de Luxe*, \$5.
- Gossip of the Century. Personal and Traditional Memories. Social, Literary, Artistic, etc. By the author of "Flemish Interiors." Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. Cloth, Illus., \$10.50.
- History of the New World Called America. Edward John Payne, Fellow of University College, Oxford. Macmillan & Co. Vol. 1. Cloth, \$3.
- Man, the Microcosm. Abraham Coles, M.D., LL.D. Edited by His Son. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth.
- Martyrdoms of Literature. Robert H. Vickars. Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. Half leather, \$2.50.
- Mayflower Tales. Julian Hawthorne, Grant Allen, Richard Dowling, George R. Sims, and Hume Nisbet. John A. Taylor & Co. Paper, 30c.
- Omoo: A Sequel to: "Typee." Herman Melville. U. S. Book Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Twenty-Five Years of St. Andrews, 1865-1890, by the Author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." Longmans, Green, & Co. 2 vols. Cloth, \$3.
- Typee: A Real Romance of the South Seas. Herman Melville. With Biographical and Critical Introduction by Arthur Stedman. U. S. Book Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Whittier (John G.), The Poet of Freedom. William Sloane Kennedy. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

## Wednesday, September 7.

John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, dies at Hampton Falls, N. H. .... Ex-Senator Francis Kernan dies in Utica, N. Y. .... The Connecticut Republican State Convention nominates General Merwin for Governor. .... Senator Cullum and Congressman Springer open a joint political debate at Joliet, Ill. .... At a prize-night for the championship and a large sum of money, at New Orleans Olympic Club, James J. Corbett whips John L. Sullivan. .... Some new cases of cholera occur among passengers quarantined in New York Bay; arrangements are made to place cabin passengers on Fire Island or Sandy Hook. .... In New York City, President McLeod, of the Reading System, testifies before the Senate Committee on Coal.

In Hamburg, there are 702 new cases of cholera, and 333 deaths, a considerable increase; in Havre, Paris, and St. Petersburg, the situation remains practically unchanged. .... The steamer *Mona Isle*, with 600 passengers, goes ashore on the Isle of Man at midnight; all on board rescued. .... A dynamite bomb explodes in a church in Warsaw, killing the man who threw it.

## Thursday, September 8.

It is announced that the White Squadron is to disband, and that the *Philadelphia* is preparing to protect American interests in Venezuela. .... Six people are killed in a railway wreck in Pennsylvania. .... The New York State Agricultural Fair opens at Syracuse. .... The New Hampshire Democrats nominate Ex-Congressman McKinney for Governor. .... A Polish Democratic Club in Buffalo declares for Harrison. .... A convention of colored Republicans begins its sessions at Troy. .... In New York City, clean vessels are secured for the cabin passengers of the *Normannia* and *Rugia*; four deaths occur among the quarantined passengers down the Bay.

The Local Government Board says there is not a case of cholera in Great Britain; one case is reported in Berlin. .... The King and Queen of Italy arrive in Genoa, to take part in the Columbus fêtes.

## Friday, September 9.

The President visits Saranac, N. Y., and makes a brief speech. .... The War Department, by direction of the President, grants the use of Sandy Hook for quarantined steamship passengers. .... Governor Flower directs Health Officer Jenkins to purchase land on Fire Island, if necessary, to establish a quarantine station. .... Five thousand people visit the State Fair at Syracuse. .... Photographs of the North Star are taken by the Brush photographing telescope in Boston. .... In New York Harbor, cases suspiciously like cholera break out on the *Wyoming* after she had received permission to land her passengers; preparations are pushed forward to occupy a part of Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes; there are more cholera cases down the Bay; the New York Chamber of Commerce pledges its aid in the emergency.

Cholera statistics show a material decrease in the number of cases and deaths in Hamburg, Havre, Paris, and Russia; two cases are reported in Rotterdam. .... A sailor from the United States cruiser *Newark* is killed in a hotel in Genoa. .... A report is published in Rome that Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, has resigned.

## Saturday, September 10.

Governor Flower makes an address at the State Fair at Syracuse. .... Republicans of Ohio open the campaign with a meeting, at which speeches are made by Whitelaw Reid, Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Foraker, and others. .... Judge Edwards, of the New York State Supreme Court, makes an order requiring Labor Commissioner Peck to show cause why he should not make public the records of his office. .... In New York Bay eleven new cases of cholera break out on the *Scandia*; two passengers die since her arrival in port with a record of thirty-two deaths on the voyage; the *Normannia's* passengers are put on the steamer *Stonington*; the Surf Hotel property on Fire Island is bought for quarantine purposes, and work begun at Sandy Hook. .... A ship-load of arms, supposed to be for the Venezuela revolutionists, is detained in port by Collector Hendricks.

The last daily report shows an increase of cholera in Russia—4,679 new cases and 2,358 deaths reported for Wednesday; an increase is reported at Havre. .... Additional reports of seizures of schooners' men by Russians in Bering Sea are received. .... M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported ill at Aix-les-Bains. .... The new Trafalgar Square Theatre is opened in London.

## Sunday, September 11.

Governor Flower, in view of the cholera, leaves his home for the City of New York. .... Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. John P. Newman visit Loon Lake and dine with President Harrison. .... Nine persons are killed and about forty injured by a wreck on the Fitchburg Railroad. .... Nearly complete returns from the Vermont election make Fuller's (Rep.) plurality for Governor over Smalley (Dem.) about 20,000. .... One more death occurs on the steamer *Scandia* and two new cases develop; the old steamer *Stonington*, being found unseaworthy and not able to get up steam, the cabin passengers from the *Normannia* are transferred to the steamer *Cepheus* of the Iron Steamboat Company, and an attempt to land them on Fire Island is prevented; there is great opposition to the scheme on the part of shore dwellers near the Island. .... The keeper of a Brooklyn billiard-room shoots and instantly kills a troublesome customer.

Latest cholera statistics from Europe make a more favorable showing than those last reported; there were 2,337 new cases, and 1,869 deaths in Russia on Saturday. .... Lieutenant Peary and his party of Greenland explorers reach St. John's, N. F., on the steamer *Kite*, which was sent to find them. .... Home Secretary Asquith declines to interfere in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick.

## Monday, September 12.

The President abandons his tour in northern and central New York on account of the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health. .... In the Maine election the plurality of Cleaves (Rep.), for Governor is estimated at 12,000. .... Hearing in the mandamus case against Labor Commissioner Peck is postponed to September 27, before Judge Fursman at Albany. .... The Northern Pacific obtains permission to meet the Great Northern's reduced grain rates. .... In Brooklyn, Judge Barnard, on the motion of counsel for the village of Islip, grants an injunction preventing the landing of the *Normannia's* cabin passengers at Fire Island; Governor Flower issues a proclamation commanding the Sheriff of Suffolk County to preserve the peace; there are no new cases of cholera on the quarantined ships and no deaths.

The latest cholera reports show an increase of new cases in Russia, and a slight decrease elsewhere; there are several cases in Holland. .... King Humbert visits the admirals commanding the foreign squadrons at Genoa. .... The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be supporting the mountain tribes in their resistance to British authority.

## Tuesday, September 13.

The General Term at Buffalo sustains Justice Rumsey's decision declaring the last Reapportionment Act for New York State unconstitutional. .... Connecticut Democrats nominate Luzon B. Morris for Governor. .... New Jersey Republicans nominate John Kean, Jr., for Governor. .... A consultation of physicians is held in the case of Mrs. Harrison; the President remains at her bedside nearly all day. .... All difficulties are said to be adjusted between employees and management of the Reading System. .... The injunction regarding Fire Island is vacated and the *Normannia's* passengers are landed there from the *Cepheus* and made comfortable at the Surf Hotel; the Governor orders a military force there to sustain the Sheriff, but their services were not needed; Judge Barnard issues another writ, commanding Health Officer Jenkins to show cause why the *Normannia's* cabin passengers should not be released from quarantine.

Cholera reports show a general decrease of new cases and deaths; there are several deaths in Belgium and Holland. .... A daughter is born to the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Potsdam. .... It is announced that the Russians have evacuated the Pamirs.



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